THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LVIII No. 31—E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY, JULY 4th, 1919.

$1 per year in advance, $1.50 if not so paid

W. T. BAIRD

ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR

of Trinity Methodist Church.

Teacher of Piano, Organ, and Voice Culture.

A few Pupils more will be accepted.

Studio :—Bridge Street, East. 38tf

MONUMENTS!

Markers, Posts, Latest Designs.

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED

Place your order now and have a Monument erected this spring.

The Napanee Marble Works

MARKET SQUARE.

DOXSEE & CO.

Mid-Summer

MILLINERY

a varied assortment of the latest models in Milands, Panama's, Java's, etc., in shapes to suit the most fastidious.

Special Prices in Children's Hats.

Blouses

See our $4.90 and $5.90 Crepe de Chene Blouses before buying.

Corsets

Try our new front laced models at $2.75 and $3.50.

The Leading Millinery House

The Coal Question !

Notice to our Customers

The price of coal will advance at the mines at least 50c. per ton at the rate of 10c. per month beginning May 1st next.

Both the United States and Canadian railways, notwithstanding the advanced freight of last year, have not been able to meet running expenses for months past.

The probabilities are that freight rates will be advanced in the near future still higher. Therefore there is no cheap coal in sight.

We urge our customers to lay in their next winter's supply at once before we have to advance prices.

CHAS. STEVENS.

27-tf

THE

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869

Head Office, Montreal

Capital Paid Up....$14,000,000
Reserve Funds.. ... 15,500,000

540 Branches

throughout Canada, Nfld., West Indies, in Central and South America,

London, Eng., New York, N.Y.

Savings Department

at all Branches. Deposits received and interest allowed at highest current rates.

Napanee Branch—
R. G. H. Travers, Mgr.
Bath Branch—
G. W. Cuppage, Mgr.
Odessa Branch—
H. Ryckman, Mgr.
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F. J. Hunter, Mgr.

Some Snaps at Less than Cost

12 Galvanized Steel Farm Gates 4ft. by 12 and 13 ft. long.

50 Bags—600 ft. Best Binder Twine,

100 Bags Oil Cake Meal.

Am always ready to buy your hay and grain, and to supply you with all kinds of feed. Cars loaded or unloaded at any and all stations where full car loads can be obtained or sold. First-class store house here. Highest prices paid according to market changes.

OUR NEW GROCERY

One Door West, is nicely stocked with First-Class Goods.—A call will repay you.

FRED. A. PERRY,
Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, - ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

Chautauqua Week !

6 - Joyous Days - 6

July 5th to 11th

1919

10 CONCERTS,
7 LECTURES,
1 PLAY,
1 PAGEANT.

What is a Chautauqua ?

A Chatauqua, in the generally accepted meaning of the word, is an informal out-of-door gathering, designed for the education and inspiration of the individual, and the advancement of community welfare through the medium of good music clean entertainment and instructive and appealing lectures.

Our Chautauqua opens **ON SATURDAY, at THREE o'clock** with a musical programme given by the **Old Home Singers.**

The Evening Session will begin promptly at eight-thirty, Daylight Saving Time, instead of at eight o'clock as previously announced.

Remember this change in time !

JUNIOR CHATAUQUA at 9 o'clock.
AFTERNOON PROGRAM, 3 o'clock.
EVENING PROGRAM, 8.30 o'clock.

Chatauqua Programmes begin **On Time** every time !
Daylight saving time.

PROGRAM OF WEEK

A Wonderful and Inspiring Program

FIRST DAY

Afternoon—Concert : The Old Home Singers, featuring the familiar and favorite songs of Olden Days.

Evening—Concert : The Old Home Singers.

Lecture : "What Western Democracy Has Done for Me." Dr. Arthur Walwyn Evans, of Wales.

SECOND DAY

Afternoon—Concert : The Charles Edward Clarke Co. Baritone solos ; violin solos ; piano.

Lecture : "The Spirit of France." Lieut. Jean A. Picard, of France.

Evening—Concert : The Chas. Edward Clarke Co.

Lecture : Dr. George Adam, of Montreal. Subject : "With Harry Lauder in the Trenches," or "David Lloyd George." Choice left to local committee.

THIRD DAY

Afternoon — Concert : The Vissochi Florentines. A Novelty Program, featuring the Piano Accordion, with reader, violin and piano.

Lecture : "The Fiddler and the Fire." Fred G. Bale, of Columbus, Ohio.

Evening—Concert : The Vissochi Florentines.

Lecture : "The Fourth Line of Defence." Fred G. Bale.

FOURTH DAY

Afternoon—Concert : The DeMille Quartette—a well-known Canadian Male Quartette, with solo and ensemble work of highest merit.

Lecture : "A Woman on the Italian Front." Dr. Cecile Griel.

Evening—Concert : The DeMille uartet.

Lecture : "Revolutionary Europe." Dr. Frank Bohn.

FIFTH DAY

Afternoon—Rest Afternoon in preparation for the great play in the evening.

Evening—The Play : "7 Keys to Baldpate." Geo. Cohan's popular play under management of Percy Vivian, Belasco Theatre, New York, who will play the leading role.

SIXTH DAY

Afternoon—The Junior Chautauqua Pageant.

Concert : The Fiske Jubilee Singers. Wonderful melody. Delightful featuring of Negro Songs.

Evening—Concert : Fisk Jubilee Singers.

Lecture : "Fighting the Turks at the Dardanelles." Sig. Tom. Skeyhill, the Famous Soldier-Poet and wonderfful Orator of Australia.

SEASON TICKETS - - - Senior $2.00 ; Children $1.00.

SINGLE ADMISSION - - - Afternoon 50c. Evening 75c.

Children 25c. and 35c.

Ten per cent. War Tax additional to above prices.

Napanee Fair

Napanee Driving Park Grounds

September 9th and 10th

Everything in place on morning of first day.
Two full days.

Get ready for it.

BATH

The heavy rains recently were welcomed very much by all after the dry weather.

Sidney Howard has returned from his visit with friends at Boston, Mass.

Eric Holt, of the 53rd Battery, C.E.F., returned last week after over two years overseas.

Miss Gladys Topliff has returned from attending Normal School at Peterboro.

Rev. E. O. Seymour has returned home from attending Conference at Whitbyy.

Miss Isabel Shaw, Gananoque, and Miss Mildred Calver, Kingston, spent the week end at W. J. Calver's.

———o———

Just received a large shipment of Zenoleum at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

TAMWORTH

W. D. Black, M.P.P., for Addington, was re-nominated as Conservative candidate for that riding at the largest Conservative convention ever held in the county, here on Friday last. Delegates were present from every section of the riding. Three other names were submitted to the delegates, but all retired in favor of Mr. Black.

Hon. Geo. S. Henry, Minister of Agriculture was present, delivering an informal address on the agricultural and good roads policy of the government.

The following officers were elected : President, Major Bell ; 1st Vice-President, Henry Drew ; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. Charles Amey ; 3rd Vice-President, Mrs. Wagar ; Secretaryy - Treasurer, Joseph Foster.

RESULTS OF THE PROMOTION EXAMINATION

NAPANEE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, JUNE 1919.

The grading is on the average for the whole year.

Subjects in brackets are to be taken next September before being promoted.

FORM 3 A.

Promoted to form 3B—Helen Wallace, Edith Allen, Margaret Daly, J. Thompson, A. Mellow, S. Phippen, (French) ; F. Russell, Rosa Baldwin, (History) ; M. Brown, T. Allison (History, French) ; H. Clancy, (Algebra, Geometry and French) ; E. Mellow (History, German)

Other names pending results of the Jr. Teacher's Examinations.

FORM 11.

Promoted to Form 3 B, (Matriculation Class)—Agnes Irvine, (Hons.) ; C. McLean, (Hons.) ; Mary Reeve, (Hons.) ; G. Maybee, (Hons.). Other names pending results of Lower School Teacher's Examination.

Promoted to Form 3 A—(Matriculation Class)—Lois Derry, (Hons.) ; B. Thompson, Dorothy Sine, Marjorie Joyce (Algebra, History) ; K. Wilson, D. Scott, (Latin, History, French) ; Edith Allison, H. Moon, (Latin, French, History) ; Annie McCutcheon, L. Davern, (Latin, French). Other names pending results of Junior Teachers' Examination.

Junior Teachers' results will not be known until middle of August.

FORM 1 A.

Promoted to Form II—Grace Russell (Honors.)

Promoted to Form 1 B.—Grace Winter, Georgina Exley, Lillian Birchell, Vivian Exley.

The following will receive promotion to Form 1 B, if they receive high enough percentage in the subjects bracketed after their names at the examinations to be held in September : W. Harrison (History) ; A. Killorin (History) ; B. Vandebogart (Spelling and Grammar) ; J. Fitzpatrick (Latin) W. Perry (French, Grammar) ; A. Hill (Arithmetic, Grammar) ; G. Empey (History, Arithmetic) ; E. Laveck (Spelling) ; E. Pringle (History, Literature, Spelling) ; E. Jayne (History, Arithmetic, Wm. Barrett (History, Grammar and Spelling).

COMMERCIAL FORM DIPLOMAS.

Book-keeping and Shorthand—Mabel McCarten, Melissa Rion, Marguerite Root (Honors).

Book-keeping—Alice Card, F. Herrington, Clare VanDyck, B. Walsh.

Shorthand—Helen Smith.

Promotion from Junior to Senior—John Hambly, Jean Kay, Helen McCormick, Lily Morris, Robert Woodcock, Bessie Woodcock.

———o———

PLEASANT VALLEY

Miss Maybus Dean has returned home after visiting friends at Gretna and Bethany.

Miss Marguerite Pringle, of Verona, is spending her holidays at home.

Mrs. M. Empey is spending a week at Mr. Merle Sills' and other relatives in the neighborhood.

Mr. I. L. Sills, Kingston, spent a few days at his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Merle Sills.

Miss Ila Card spent the week-end at Mr. E. P. Smith's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ballance and children took dinner Sunday at E. R. Sills'.

Mr. and Mrs. Pybus, Strathcona visited Sunday at Mr. E. Lasher's.

Miss Ida Cline, Westplain, is spending the holidays with Miss Blanche Cline.

Miss Ella VanSlyck spent a week-end at Mr. Garfield Sills'.

———o———

WILTON.

Some farmers have started haying and others are doing road work.

J. Newman had a bee Monday, June 23rd, putting up the frame work of a new barn.

School closed on Friday for the summer. Miss B. B. Moore is engaged to teach after the holidays with an increase in salary. This will be Miss Moore's fourth year for Wilton school. It speaks well for both teacher and pupils.

Mrs. J. B. Sanderson, Yarker, spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. Ward.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Giles, Portland, is with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. McCloymont and family and Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Walker, Yarker, spent Tuesday at the home of James Lewis.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Henson, Watertown, N. Y., are visiting friends in Wilton.

Miss B. B. Moore spent Sunday with Mrs. Earl Perry.

Mrs. G. Wemp, Florida, is with Mrs. Earl Bert.

Blake Switzer attended the I.O. O. F. service at Harrowsmith on Sunday, June 22nd.

———o———

Because red is the color that is least easily distinguished by color blind persons experts have advocated blue disks with wide yellow rims for danger signals.

"Judge," wailed the prisoner, "can't you give me a little time to think this thing over?"

"Certainly," replied the magistrate. "Six months."

A popular soprano is said to have a voice of fine timbre, a willowy figure, cherry lips, chestnut hair and hazel eyes. She must have been raised in the lumber regions.

———o———

For a dandy breakfast try Cream of Wheat. You can get it very nice at **H. W. Kelly's.**

Orange Celebration !

NAPANEE

on Saturday,

JULY 12th

Biggest and Best ever held in Napanee

Lodges will be present from the counties of Leeds, Frontenac, Prince Edward, Hastings and Lennox and Addington.

Lots of bands and heaps of music.

Trains arrive in Napanee as follows :

C.N.R.—From Yarker 6 a. m., from Tweed 11 a.m., from Picton .50 a.m.

G.T.R.—From Belleville 7.40 a.m., from Brockville 10.50 a.m.

Trains leave Napanee as follows :

C.N.R.—For Tweed 6 p.m., for Picton 7.25 p.m., for Yarker 10.30 p.m.

G.T.R.—For West 4.19 and 8.11 p.m., for East 6.19.

All lodges on arrival are requested to report to the Committee at the Armouries where full instructions will be given.

The procession will start from the armouries and proceed to the Driving Park where addresses will be delivered by prominent members of the Order, among whom will be Dr. J. W. Edwards, Deputy Grand Master of Ontario East.

Entrance to the Park free.

Come with the crowd and spend an enjoyable day.

J. N. OSBORNE, Chairman. R. B. ALLEN, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING

SELBY

Rev. Mr. Farnsworth returned home on Tuesday from Whitby, where he was attending Conference.

H. Abbott, pathmaster, is putting an addition to the cement walk.

Mrs. D. Denison and Miss Mary Denison, who have been on the sick list, are improving.

A. Tummon has purchased a new Chevrolet car.

F. L. Amey spent Sunday with his parents at Bellrock.

The Standard Bank has started a branch here.

D. Fitzpatrick is spending a few days at Mountain Grove.

School closed here on Friday.

Visitors : Mr. and Mrs. N. Anderson, at H. Abbott's ; Mrs. Grange, at D. Fitzpatrick's ; and Mr. and Mrs. Pero and baby, at D. McKim's ; Mr. and Mrs. Young and children, and Mr. Nolan, at L. Inness' ; Mr. Sexsmith, at Mrs. Martin's ; Mrs. McFarlane, at N. Doidge's ; H. Rikley, at home.

———o———

Diamond, Dyola, Rit, Tintex and Sunset Dye, all colors, at WALLACE'S, the Leading Drug Store.

———o———

SCIENCE OF THE UN-SEE-ABLE

Editor Napanee Express :—

Sir ;—There are, it is said, some fourteen thousand million billions of atoms of air in a cubic centimeter of air (about one fifteenth part of a cubic inch.) Each one of these atoms is of course wholly unseeable by the human eye. Yet they are real things and full of many and great capabilities Similarly everything that is in nature or in the world or the universe, is composed of infintesimally small atoms, which in themselves are absolutely un-seeable to our eyes. But that is not to say that they cannot, or could not, be seen by some power or faculty adapted or formed so as to be able to see them, as easily and plainly as we see everything about us. This suggests that our organs of seeing are formed simply to be able to see what is necessary to our well-being and happiness, and are no criterion of what exists or does not exist. All the great forces and powers of nature, such as the force of gravity, the force of chemical affinity, the crystallizing force (which hold the atom of matter completely under their control) also the vital force (which builds up all the forms of life, both plant and animal, in nature) also heat and electricity, are in themselves completely unreliable ; yet they are very powerful and important, and doubtless can be seen by higher faculties than we possess. But we have mental sight, wherebyy we can see mental truths. In dreams we can see things pictured to our dream view by some higher or spirit power ; but it is not with the outward eye, or with the aid of light. The human race has, through thousands of years of wrong and incurred and abnormal living, lost powers with which it was in its pristine excellence, endowed. But still, the pure in heart, may in the development of a regenerated nature, yet see God.

M. R. R.

———o———

Use Arsenate of Lead, it kills the bug and will not injure the vine. For sale at

Wilson's Hardware Store

———o———

Leave your films at WALLACE'S Drug Store to be developed and printed. All work done by experts at same price as you pay for amateur work. No films spoiled at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

TEA—in all its garden freshness

"SALADA" Tea is always fresh. It is grown in the finest tea gardens of the Island of Ceylon, picked every day, and reaches you not later than fifteen weeks after being gathered. Its native purity and fine flavour are preserved in air-tight sealed packets. You are guaranteed tea of unvarying good quality.

"SALADA"

BLACK, MIXED AND GREEN

B389

SAVINGS

Regular deposits of small amounts will often accomplish more than infrequent deposits of larger amounts.

The regular saver finds inspiration in watching his balance grow.

Interest allowed at 3% per annum added to the principal half yearly.

THE DOMINION BANK

496

NAPANEE BRANCH : F. COTTLE, Manager.

The Farmer-Banker Alliance

You go to your lawyer for legal advice ; to the doctor for medical advice ; why not to The Merchants Bank for financial advice ?

If you want a loan to buy cattle, hogs or equipment—if you want information as to how to invest money—come to those who make a business of financial matters, and are in a position to give you sound and impartial advice.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.

NAPANEE BRANCH, - - E. R. CHECKLEY, Manager.

YARKER, VERONA and PARHAM BRANCHES, J. W. McCLYMONT, Mgr.

SERVANT WANTED—For general house work. Apply MRS. B. F. DAVY.

WANTED—Good general servant Apply MRS. G. B. CURRAN, Bridge Street, West. 31

WANTED — Servant for general house work. Apply MRS. W. P. DEROCHE, East Street. 28a

HOUSE FOR SALE—That desirable Brick Double House, corner Bridge and Adelphi Streets. Apply to M. B. MILLS. 1tf

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 42-t-f

TO RENT—Desirable Brick House, on Bridge street, west. Apply to MRS. FRANK MARSH. 28c

FOR SALE—On easy terms. One Seed Store on Dundas Street ; one Store House and Evaporator, on Water Street. Apply to Thos. Symington. 6tf

WANTED—Good maid wanted for beginning of August, highest wages. Apply at once to MRS. HERBERT DALY, Bridge Street, West. 31tf

FOR SALE—A Kitchen Range, (in first-class condition,) also two burner gas stove with oven ; white enamel brass bed. Apply to MRS. E. R. TODD, Newburgh Road. 31-ap

SEED FOR SALE—A large quantity of Longfellow Seed Corn test 99 per cent. Gold Vine Peas, and some clean Timothy for sale. Apply THOS. RUSSELL, Selby P. O. 20tf

COOK WANTED—for private family also a housemaid. Highest wages paid and fare to Kingston. Address MRS. W. R. GIVENS, Maitland Street, Kingston. 27b

PURE BRED—Large English Berkshire Boar for service, also one Yorkshire. Fee $1.00 at time of service. A. McCUTCHEON, Roblin, Ont. 14 tf

SUMMER COTTAGE FOR SALE—on that part of Sydenham Lake, known as "The Beach." A frame cottage with wide verandah, living room, 1 bed room and kitchen on the ground floor, and 5 bed rooms, a wash room and toilet room on the first floor. Price for Cottage, completely furnished and with dishes, cooking utensils, stoves, row boat and enough ice for the season, just $1500.00. For further particulars apply to H. M. RYAN, Newburgh, Ont. 28c

Genuine Kodaks and supplies are sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

———o———

The only music—The Aeolian Vocalian Phonograph. Come in and hear it for yourself.

M. PIZZARIELLO,
Market Square.

———o———

HALF HOLIDAY

Every Wednesday beginning June 18th, and continuing until August 27th, the Merchants of Napanee have decided to close their places of business at 12 o'clock, noon. 28c

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LEARN TO SAVE.—Every man, woman and child **can** save. Every one **should** save. Every ambitious person **does** save. The Savings Department of the Standard Bank of Canada affords every facility for aiding you to save. 201

THE

STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

Branches adjacent to Napanee :—Belleville, Bloomfield, Bowanville, Brighton, Campbellford, Camden East, Cobourg, Colborne, Deseronto, Kingston, Newburgh, Oshawa, Ottawa, Pickering, Picton, Rednersville, Shannonville, Trenton, Whitby, Wooler.

Napanee Branch :
R. R. WHITE, Manager.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—on Piety Hill, extra large. Sewer and side walks complete. Call on H. B. SHERWOOD for information. 27d

FOR SALE—Stone House, on Donald street, combination heating, hot and cold water, large lot, good barn. Terms—half cash, balance on long time if desired. For particulars see J. T. MILSAP, Napanee. 26tf

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SERVICE—Paul Ormsby Johanna No. 33182, sired by Paul Ormsby Pietertje, whose dam gave 110.7 lbs. milk in one day, 23,807 lbs. milk, 1037.5 lbs. butter in one year. Fee, registered cows $4.00, grades $2.00. FRED RUSSELL, Selby. 26c

MOUNT PLEASANT YORKSHIRES

YOUNG PIGS FOR SALE—Bred from prize sow at Guelph, to second prize boar at Toronto and first at London. Long thrifty type. The same boar for service. Lakeview George 8, 63118, fee $1.50 at time of delivery. R. L. PRINGLE, R. R. No. 4., Napanee, Ont. 20h

Full weight of tea in every package

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Sold only in sealed packages

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The Napanee Express
E. J. POLLARD.
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged or admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.
Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents.
Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

W. G. WILSON,
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Napanee, Ont.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE
Barristers, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE
Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

F. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street
Napanee

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.
Late House Surgeon to the Kingston General Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 51y

The Candy Store

Our Homemade Candy continues to please our patrons.

If you have not tried it call and get some on your way home. Your wife and family will appreciate it.

CHOCOLATES
of all sorts and prices

P. PAPPAS
'Phone 208
The Candy Store.

Hundreds of Thousands of WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL

DICTIONARIES are in use by business men, engineers, bankers, judges, architects, physicians, farmers, teachers, librarians, clergymen, *by successful men and women the world over.*

Are You Equipped to Win?

The New International provides the means to success. It is an all-knowing teacher, a universal question answerer.

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Regular and India-Paper Editions.

Write for specimen pages, illustrations, etc. Free, a set of Pocket Maps if you name this paper.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO.,
Springfield, Mass.

9-3m

Why do painters and those who know use and recommend Copalline Varnishes? Because it dries quickly with a beautiful gloss—will not turn white with water, and wears like iron. Sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S, the Leading Drug Store.

TILE.
Full stock of drain tile from 2 1-2 to 8 inch., also chimney brick—Napanee Brick Yard.

VETERANS FACE TRIAL

Six Canadians Charged With Manslaughter.

Men Who Participated In Riots Among the Soldiers From Overseas Detained In England Committed by the Magistrate — Two Were Released From Custody on Account of Lack of Evidence Against Them.

LONDON, June 30. — When the hearing of the charge of manslaughter against eight Canadian soldiers was resumed at Bow Street Saturday, a number of wooden stakes and posts alleged to be weapons used by the soldiers in the Epsom riot, were exhibited in court, and also a heavy beam, alleged to have been used as a battering ram.

After hearing of the evidence, Privates Porrier and Tait were discharged and the other six were committed for trial. Porrier deposed that the wound on his head was caused by a brick thrown by some one in the crowd. Tait also denied participation and said he was attacked and injured while passing through a crowd of soldiers on his way to the camp from the railway station. He produced a railway ticket in proof of his statement that he had been in Clapham early in the evening.

Mr. Bernard Abinger defended the accused. Sir R. D. Muir, prosecuting, asked that in event of the evidence being sufficient the defendants should be committed for trial at the Surrey Assizes on charges of manslaughter and rioting. In outlining the case the prosecutor, referring to the statement that there were others to blame besides those who were injured among the soldiers, said there were practically no civilians present. The injuries upon the soldiers must have been inflicted by the police in their charge, and therefore the persons who were injured were those in the forefront.

Mr. Abinger contended there was no evidence against Porrier and Tait.

Dr. Thornley, of Epsom, who attended Sergt. Green, said the police officer had received at least three separate blows on the head and the skull fractured, the fracture extending from a wound over the left eyebrow.

Major Bird, adjutant at Woodcote Camp, stated that shortly after 11.30 at night he had heard the reveille sounded in the camp and notified the police and Canadian headquarters when he heard the men leave the camp. He saw some men returning quietly to camp about 12.30 in the morning. None of them had been placed under detention then, as it had been considered indiscreet to take such a course at that juncture, for fear of raising a further disturbance.

Cross-examined, Major Bird said that as the men had left the camp when he arrived he had no opportunity of stopping them.

Major Ross aid that after the men had left the camp he overtook them and urged them to keep order. On arrival at the police station he went inside and came out shortly afterwards and told the men that Inspector Pawley was going to hand over his two prisoners to him. He then went to the cells, and while the prisoners were being released many missiles came through the windows. He then remonstrated with the crowd again and counselled them to have patience. The two prisoners were then released. In cross-examination Major Ross said that during the time he occupied in getting round to the back of the station the police charge might have been made.

Further evidence was given by a number of witnesses to the effect that the defendants, on the morning following the disturbance, appeared in camp bearing newly-inflicted injuries.

King George Rejoices.

LONDON, June 30. — After news of the signing of peace had been received, the following was issued over King George's signature:

"The signing of the Treaty of Peace will be received with deep thankfulness throughout the British Empire. This formal act brings to its concluding stages the terrible war which has devastated Europe and distracted the world. It manifests the victory of ideals, of freedom and of liberty, for which we have made untold sacrifices.

"I share my people's joy and thanksgiving, and earnestly pray that coming years of peace may bring to them every increasing happiness and prosperity.

(Signed) "GEORGE R. I."

The King has requested his representatives to convey messages of congratulations to the Governments of Uruguay, Peru, Panama, Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Cuba, Hayti, and Liberia. Many thousands of persons assembled before Buckingham Palace. King George, Queen Mary and other members of the royal family appeared on the balcony. The Guards' band played national airs and the crowd sang. The vast mass of people was constantly changing, newcomers replacing the ones that left. Members of the royal family, after leaving the balcony re-appeared frequently.

Britain's Flags Burned In Dublin.

DUBLIN, June 30. — The British flag wa sburned in Dublin Saturday night. Outside of Trinity College a number of Union Jacks were seized, and the torch applied. Cheers were given for De Valera and revolutionary songs were sung. Sinn Fein demonstrations occurred in other parts of the city also.

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper — A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

WEDNESDAY.

A Hamilton foreigner had his pocket picked of $504 while watching a fire.

Harry Matthews, a returned soldier of Hamilton, reported his wife missing since Saturday.

Numerous food shops in the northern quarter of Berlin were stormed and pillaged yesterday.

Predictions are made in Detroit that coal will soar at $20 per ton during the coming winter.

Farmers in Niagara peninsula are crying for help and cannot obtain it, though offering high wages.

Col. H. J. Lambe, D.S.O., was appointed Dominion Government engineer for the Province of Ontario.

Brig.-Gen. C. H. Mitchell addressed the Canadian Club, telling of the work of the Intelligence Department.

Ontario Liberals meet in Toronto to-day, and to-morrow to formulate policies and choose a permanent leader.

Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil, has intimated that he will visit Canada before returning home.

The Ontario Railway Board made an order directing the Toronto Railway Co. to operate a service, commencing to-day.

John White's seat on the Havelock Council has been declared vacant owing to his non-attendance for the past four months.

Jack Dempsey knocked out "Big Bill" Tate at Toledo yesterday. The arena there will be increased in size to seat 75,000 spectators.

Three United States tennis players beat three Britishers in the opening games of the world's championship grass court tournament in England yesterday.

The Budget Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has decided to ask Premier Clemenceau for an explanation of the sinking of the German ships.

Rev. Canon O'Meara, parish priest of St. Gabriel's Church, Montreal, was found dead in bed from heart failure, said to be caused by shock over his brother's drowning the day before.

WEDNESDAY.

James Orser, Toronto, died from injuries received when he was run over by an employes' truck.

British Columbia farmers are taking steps to organize a Council of Agriculture for the province.

Sixty-three Villa rebels were killed and many more wounded in a fight with Federal troops on Saturday.

Henry Seidan, a Montreal commercial traveller, was arrested at Quebec on a charge of seditious plotting.

Mrs. E. G. Sutherland, of Welland, dropped dead at the tea table while visiting her nephew in St. Catharines.

A basis of settlement in the Toronto street car strike was reached late yesterday, following private conferences.

The Medical Council will deal today with charges arising out of the administration of the Ontario Temperance Act.

Joseph Zimounstos, seven years old, was instantly killed by a train at Montreal, his head being severed from his body.

It was announced at the annual meeting of the Home Bank that the dividend would be raised from five to six per cent.

Herscovits of the C.E.F. was beaten by Norton of the A.E.F. in the heavyweight boxing bout at Pershing Stadium in Paris yesterday.

King Victor Emmanuel has requested Francesco Nitti, former Minister of the Treasury, to form a Cabinet. Former Premier Tittoni will be Foreign Minister.

British tennis players were again badly beaten by the United States representatives at Wimbledon, Eng., yesterday. Andre Gobert, of France, beat Lovibond, of New York, in the feature match.

Ian Macpherson is hard at work on a scheme for the solution of the Irish question, which he will have ready to submit to the Cabinet when the question of the future government of Ireland arises.

THURSDAY.

The Board of Governors has given new names to the hospitals in Hamilton.

Liberal women of Ontario denounced the action of the Senate on prohibition.

Italy resents the inclusion of Jugo-Slav athletes in the Inter-allied games in France.

Ten doctors were found not guilty by the Ontario Medical Council of violating the Ontario Temperance Act.

The colors of the 98th Toronto Buffs have been re-deposited, with full military honors, in Canterbury Cathedral.

In the Inter-allied games at Paris Howard, the Winnipeg negro sprinter, was second in his semi-final heat of the 100-yard dash.

Miss Ruby Cavell of Owen Sound, a cousin of the martyred Nurse Edith Cavell, was one of the nurses graduated Tuesday night from the Royal Victoria Hospital, Barrie.

Despatches state that former King Constantine, who is living in Switzerland, is in financial difficulties, and is seeking a reconciliation with the Greek Government.

Although the late Amelia Barr was the author of more than 75 novels, she left an estate valued at only $550. Her will was filed for probate at Jamaica, N.Y., yesterday.

A national Council of Labor, with mandatory power to take concerted action, is advocated by the Guelph Trades and Labor Council in a suggestion to the Dominion Trades Congress.

Pte. Arthur Lockhart, of York, Haldimand county, is likely to die as a result of injuries accidentally received in a friendly tussle with Pte. Elijah Danford of Muncey in the C. G. R. officers' mess at Carling Heights.

FRIDAY.

Many salaries were raised by the York County Council.

Two old men were killed in Toronto in the strike day traffic.

The giant British dirigible, R-34, is not quite ready for her transatlantic flight.

The Undine eight-oared crew of Philadelphia will compete at the Canadian Henley.

Cecil M. Day, of East Nissouri, aged 19, died as the result of a horse's kick a week ago.

THE WORLD'S LIGHTEST
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM

Niagara Falls Council took the first steps toward borrowing $100,000 under the Ontario Housing Act.

The Swedish Government is insisting that the future of the Aland Islands shall be settled by a plebiscite.

Mrs. W. Loveless, of Ameliasburgh dropped dead while visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Calnan, in Belleville.

Seven doctors, two for three months, were suspended by the Ontario Medical Council for breach of the Ontario Temperance Act.

The new Finnish constitution adopted by the Diet provides that the first President shall be elected by the Diet and shall have a six years' term.

The House of Commons, by a vote of 105 to 34, again expressed itself in favor of national prohibition for a year after the proclamation of peace.

Walter Magee, employed at Talbotville, was fatally trampled by a horse he was riding, when it was frightened by a passing motor car, and threw him off.

The Danish Government has protested to the Peace Conference against acts of the Germans in Schleswig. The Huns are selling property belonging to the state.

The Argonauts will send an eight-oared crew to the People's Victory Regatta to be held at Philadelphia on July 4. "Bob" Dibble, the Canadian and American champion, has applied to the C.A.A.O. for permission to row at the same regatta.

SATURDAY.

Mrs. John H. Clarke, mother of Lady Borden, died at Canning, N.S.

Forest fires in Alberta are reported to be the worst for years.

W. D. Black, M.P.P. for Addington, was renominated as Conservative candidate.

Metal trades strikers and mounted police clashed at the Willys-Overland plant in Toronto.

Canada's soccer team was beaten by Belgium by 5 to 1 at the Inter-allied games at Paris.

A portrait of Principal Scott was unveiled at the closing exercises of the Normal School, Toronto.

According to reports from Berlin the Ukrainian forces have again occupied Odessa and Kherson.

The weather changed from 90 degrees in the shade Thursday to snow flurries yesterday morning in Northern Ontario.

Former Emperor Charles of Austria is reported to be so ill that his friends are fearful as to the result of his malady.

The appointment of Ollie Pecord of Toledo as referee of the Willard-Dempsey bout meets with the approval of both camps.

Marshal Foch will not sign the Peace Treaty, but he will attend the ceremony connected with the attaching of the signatures.

Charges for smelting imposed by the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. were found justified by a committee of investigation.

War service gratuities have been extended to all who served overseas and to all who served in Canada for one year or more before Nov. 11 last.

The U. S. Senate and House conferees on the Army Appropriation Bill have agreed to fix the average size of the 1920 army at 325,000 officers and men.

E. H. Johnson, a one-armed man, while paddling in a canoe on Mud Lake, near Cobalt, with another one-armed man, a returned soldier, was drowned when it upset.

MONDAY.

Brandon's general strike has been called off.

Galloper Light won the Grank Prix de Paris at Longchamps on Sunday.

Sinn Feiners burned a number of British flags in Dublin on Saturday night.

London Street Railway Co.'s employes voted 189 to 5 to strike on Wednesday.

Loss in wages by the strike in Australia is estimated at a million pounds sterling.

Safeblowers operated with success at the Avenue road plant of the Canada Bread Company, Toronto.

Thanksgiving sermons were preached in Toronto churches to mark the signing of the peace treaty.

Harold Bounsall, Toronto cyclist, was beaten in the United States national amateur championship at Newark, N.J.

Wm. Kendall, jr., of Ayr, received fatal injuries by a fall into a culvert while walking home along the railway track.

Vancouver Street Railway employes want to return to work, but the Metal Trades Council decided to remain on strike.

One woman and the driver of a motor truck were injured in a collision with a radial car on the Kingston road, Toronto.

Serious disorders marked anti-Government demonstrations in Rome on Saturday. The rioters were driven back from the Premier's residence by troops.

Street fighting between Canadian and British soldiers has taken place in Woking, towns where previous disturbances occurred having been declared out of bounds.

Fred Oliver, employed at the Matthews-Blackwell plant in Brantford, was fatally injured by being struck on the head by an iron bar falling upon him while going up in an elevator.

Gold signet rings, with the battalion crest of each man, and the name of an engagement he fought in engraved on each, was presented to seventeen returned soldiers from Chisholm township.

PEACE SIGNED AT LAST

Great War Officially Ended on June 28th.

Sullen Attitude of Germans, the Attitude of the Chinese Delegation and the Protest of Gen. Smuts of South Africa Were the Only Discordant Notes In Momentous Ceremony at Versailles.

VERSAILLES, June 30. — World peace was signed and sealed in the historic Hall of Mirrors at Versailles Saturday afternoon, but under circumstances which dimmed the expectations of those who had worked and fought during long years of war and months of negotiations for its acceptance. The absence of the Chinese delegates who, at the last moment, were unable to reconcile themselves to the Shantung settlement and left the Eastern Empire outside the formal purviews of peace, struck the first discordant note in the assembly. A written protest, which Gen. Jan Christian Smuts lodged with his signature, was another disappointment to the makers of the treaty.

But, bulking the larger, was the attitude of Germany and the German plenipotentiaries, which left them, as evident from the official program of the day, and from the expression of M. Clemenceau, still outside any formal reconciliation and made actual restoration to regular relations and intercourwse with the allied nations dependent, not upon the signing of the preliminaries of peace on Saturday, but upon ratification by the assembly. To M. Clemenceau's stern warning in his opening remarks, that they would be expected, and held, to observe the treaty provisions loyally and completely, the German delegates, through Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen, replied, after returning to the hotel, that had they known they would be treated on a different status after signing, than the allied representatives, as shown by their separate exit before the general body of the conference, they never would have signed. Under the circumstances the general tone of sentiment in the historic sitting was one rather of relief at the uncontrovertible end of hostilities than of complete and unalloyed satisfaction.

The ceremony came to a dramatic close, in fact reached its highest dramatic pitch, with the wild reception to Clemenceau, Lloyd George and President Wilson by the crowds outside the palace, who ignored or disregarded the minor discords of the day. The ceremony of signing the peace terms was brief. M. Clemenceau called the session to order in the Hall of Mirrors, of the Chateau of Versailles, at 3.10 p.m. The signing began when Dr. Hermann Mueller and Johannes Bell, the German signatories, affixed their names. All the diplomats and members of their party wore conventional civilian clothes. There was a marked lack of gold lace and pageantry. There were few of the fanciful uniforms of the middle ages, whose traditions and practices are so sternly condemned in the great seal-covered documents signed Saturday. A spot of color was made against this sombre background by the figured Guards.

The Germans, who were the first to sign, did so at 3.13 o'clock. The American delegates next, led by President Wilson, signed in this order, Secretary Lansing, Henry White, Col. House, and Gen. Bliss. The British followed the Americans. Representatives of the dominions signed after the British delegates in the following order: For Canada—Hon. Charles J. Doherty, Sir George Foster and Hon. Arthur L. Sifton, Minister of Customs. Australia—Premier William M. Hughes and Sir Gilbert Cook, Minister for the Navy. New Zealand—Hon. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister, and Minister of Labor. South Africa—Premier Louis Botha and Janchers Smuts, Minister of Defence. India—Edwin Montague, Secretary for India, and the Maharajah of Bikanir.

Gen. Smuts, one of the delegates representing the Union of South Africa, signed the treaty under protest. He objected to certain territorial settlements, making a lengthy statement.

Gen. Smuts said that the indemnities stipulated could not be accepted without grave injuries to the industrial revival of Europe. He declared it would be to the interests of the Allied powers to render the stipulates more tolerable and moderate. In his protest, Gen. Smuts declared that there were territorial settlements which he believed would need revision and that there were guarantees which he hoped would be found out of harmony with the new peaceful temper and unarmed state of the Central Powers. Punishments were also foreshadowed, he said, over which a calmer mood might yet prefer to pass the sponge of oblivion.

The arrangement was signed by the German, American, Belgian, British and French plenipotentiaries. At 3.44 o'clock cannon began to boom announcing the completion of the ceremony of signing. The signatures had not, as a matter of fact, been completed, for at that time the smaller nations were still signing in alphabetical order. The proceedings were formally closed at 3.49 o'clock. The close of the ceremony came so quickly and quietly that it was scarcely noticed until it was all over. M. Clemenceau arose and, in a voice almost lost amid the confusion and hum of conversation, which had sprung up while the minor delegates were signing, declared the conference closed, and asked the Allied and associated delegates to remain in their places for a few minutes—this to permit the Germans to leave the hall and the building before the general exodus. None of these arose as they filed out. This was regarded as an answer to the action of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, in reading his speech seated at the first meeting, but, even more, as an expression of sentiment at the German attitude toward the acceptance of peace.

Named In "Best Seller."

Major James A. Annand of the 15th Battalion has been honored by having one of the most popular and widely selling books of the day, "The Secret City," dedicated to him by the author, Mr. Hugh Walpole. "The Secret City," which is a story of the upheaval in Russia, has now passed the 100,000 mark in sales in Great Britain, and is reported to be selling equally well in the United States, Canada and Australia.

Major Annand, who is a former Toronto newspaper man, was wounded at St. Julien, and was afterwards on special work for the British War Office.

MANY SEDITION CHARGES.

Winnipeg Prisoners Threaten to Go on Hunger Strike.

WINNIPEG, June 30. — The five prisoners held in Stony Mountain Penitentiary on sedition charges have threatened a "hunger strike." The reason given is the alleged favoritism shown the six others, held on the same charge, who were admitted to bail.

Mr. M. Hyman, counsel for the prisoners, tried to dissuade them from starting a hunger strike. It may have been due to his efforts that the threat was not put into effect.

J. S. Woodsworth, of Vancouver, acting editor of the Labor News, who was arrested when that paper was suppressed, and charged with sedition, has been released on $3,000 bail. Mr. Woodsworth will appear for trial this week.

F. J. Dixon, M.P.P., for Centre Winnipeg, was taken into custody at the Central Police Station Friday night, on a charge of sedition. Mr. Dixon called at the building and stated that he had been informed that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, and that he was prepared to answer any charge that might be preferred against him. He was told that his information was correct, and was thereupon taken into custody and removed to the provincial jail.

After a night spent in jail he was arraigned in the city police court before Magistrate Sir Hugh John Macdonald, charged with seditious libel. He was remanded until July 4, on the request of his legal counsel, T. J. Murray. Bail was fixed at $6,000, and he was released. The charges against Mr. Dixon are based on written matter seized by the police in the raid made recently on the offices of the Western Labor News, the police assert.

MUST RATIFY TREATY.

Blockade Against Germany Will Then Be Lifted.

PARIS, June 30.—The official notification to Germany that the blockade will not be raised until the treaty is ratified by Germany was in the form of a resolution adopted by the Council of Four and presented to the German delegation before its departure for Berlin.

The resolution is as follows: "The superior blockade council is instructed to base its arrangements for rescinding restriction upon trade with Germany on the assumption that the allied and associated powers will not wait to raise the blockade until the completion of ratification, as provided for at the end of the treaty with Germany, but that it is to be raised immediately upon receipt of information that the treaty of peace has been ratified by Germany."

Conditioning the raising of the blockade upon Germany until ratification of the treaty is regarded in confidential circles as a sure plan for securing a speedy ratification, because of Germany's food and raw material needs. As Russia was practically blockaded as a result of the blockade against the Central Powers, the opinion is held that when the blockade against them ceases there will lie no blockade against Russia. However, Soviet Russia's lack of credit and inability to make financial arrangements is looked upon by financial advisers connected with the conference as a bar to Russia's resumption of trade on a large scale.

MAY SOLVE PROBLEM.

Sir Horace Plunkett's Irish League Well Received.

LONDON, June 30.—The peace exigencies have claimed so much attention that the newspapers here have had less to say about the Dominion system proposal for Ireland than they otherwise would, but the Manchester Guardian has blessed Sir Horace Plunkett's scheme, saying that the new league may have a long and hard battle before it, but has a good cause and wise experienced leaders. It holds out better hope for Ireland than has existed for many a day. Interviewed by the Sunday Observer, Sir Horace Plunkett said that it was certain that the present regime, with its army of occupation, tanks and machine guns, cannot go on. The question is what can be put in its place, and the supporters of the Irish Dominion League believe their plan, with necessary adjustments demanded by geographical and other considerations, is the solution of the Irish question. The Times, announcing a series of articles on Ireland by various writers, says the Irish settlement must be based on the determination that under the ægis of the British Crown, and within the framework of the British Commonwealth, Ireland shall be her own mistress. The Star greets the manifesto with enthusiasm and describes it as a political event of capital moment.

139 Ships Built on Clyde.

LONDON, June 30.—There was a great fillip to shipbuilding on the Clyde during the month of June. Thirty-six vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 84,746, were built, making the output for the half year 139, and tonnage 262,451. There is a scarcity of new work owing to unsettled conditions, the only contracts in sight being the cargo boats of 42,000 tonnage.

Advised to Go Home.

PARIS, June 30.—A note will be sent the Turkish delegation by the Council of Four, advising the members to return to Constantinople. The message will say that there is no reason to believe any agreement can be reached in the near future because of the difference in demand of the Turks and the concessions the Allies are willing to grant.

Former South African Premier Dies.

LONDON, June 30. — William P. Schrefner, Premier of Cape Colony from 1898 to 1900 and former High Commissioner for South Africa in England, died in London on Sunday.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Hall's Catarrh Cure has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Cure at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, June 30.—The latest quotations on the Board of Trade were as follows:—

Manitoba Barley (In Store, Ft. William).
No. 3 C.W., $1.26¾.
No. 4 C.W., $1.22¾.
Rejected, $1.15¾.
Feed, $1.15¾.
American Corn (Track, Toronto).
No. 3 yellow, nominal.
No. 4 yellow, nominal.
Ontario Oats (According to Freights Outside).
No. 3 white, 77c to 78c.
Ontario Wheat (F.o.b. Shipping Points, According to Freights).
No. 1 winter, per car lot, $2.14 to $2.20.
No. 2 winter, per car lot, $2.11 to $2.19.
No. 3 winter, per car lot, $2.07 to $2.15.
No. 1 spring, per car lot, $2.09 to $2.17.
No. 2 spring, per car lot, $2.06 to $2.14.
No. 3 spring, per car lot, $2.02 to $2.10.
Peas (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, nominal.
Barley (According to Freights Outside).
Malting, $1.16 to $1.20.
Buckwheat (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, nominal.
Rye (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, nominal.
Manitoba Flour.
Government standard, $11, Toronto.
Ontario Flour (In Jute Bags, Prompt Shipment).
Government standard, $10.60 to $10.75, Montreal; $10.50 to $10.75 Toronto.
Millfeed (Car Lots, Delivered, Montreal Freights, Bags Included).
Bran—Per ton, $40 to $42.
Shorts—Per ton, $42 to $44.
Good feed flour—Per bag, $2.90.
Hay (Track, Toronto).
No. 1, per ton, $20 to $23.
Mixed, per ton, $18 to $19.
Straw (Track, Toronto).
Car lots, per ton, $10 to $11.
Farmers' Market.
Fall wheat—No. 2, $2.18 per bushel.
Spring wheat—No. 2, $2.11 per bushel.
Goose wheat—No. 3, $2.08 per bushel.
Barley—Malting, $1.25 per bushel.
Oats—85c to 86c per bushel.
Buckwheat—Nominal.
Rye—Nominal.
Hay—Timothy, $25 to $30 per ton; mixed and clover, $22 to $26 per ton.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

J. P. Bickell & Co., Standard Bank Building, report the following prices on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Corn—					
July ...	178½	179	177	178	178¼
Sept. ...	175⅞	176¼	174¾	175¾	175¼
Dec. ...	153⅜	154½	152¾	153⅜	153⅜
Oats—					
July ...	69	69⅛	68¼	68	69
Sept. ...	69	69⅛	68¼	68⅝	68⅝
Dec. ...	70	70	69¾	69⅞	68¼
Pork—					
July ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.45
Sept. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.45
Lard—					
July ...	34.02	34.10	34.02	34.07	34.11
Sept. ...	34.02	34.07	34.02	34.07	.3405
Ribs—					
July ...	27.85	27.85	27.80	27.80	27.81
Sept. ...	28.00	28.02	27.97	28.02	27.87

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, June 28.—Oats closed 3-8c higher for July, ⅛c higher for October, and ⅛c down for December.

Barley, closed unchanged for all months.

Flax, closed 4c higher for July and 5c higher for October.

Oats—Open, 76⅝c; close, 77c; October, open, 73⅛c; close, 73⅛c; December, 71⅛c; close, 71⅝c.

Barley — July, open, $1.26; close, $1.25¾; October, closed, $1.13½. December, open, $1.12; close, $1.12

Flax—July, closed, $4.96. October, open, $4.50; close, $4.55.

Cash Prices.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 77c; No. 3 C.W. 74⅛c; extra No. 1 feed, 74⅛c; No. 1 feed, 73c; No. 2 feed, 69c.

Barley—No. 3 C.W., $1.26¾; No. 4 C.W., $1.23¼; rejected, $1.15¾.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $5; No. 2 C.W., $4.92.

CATTLE MARKETS

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, June 28.—Hogs, receipts 5000, mostly 15c to 25c higher. Bulk $20.75 to $21.50; heavyweight, $21 to $21.50; medium weight, $20.65 to $21.55; lightweight, $20.75 to $21.55, heavy packing sows, smooth, $20.25 to $20.80; packing sows, rough, $19.25 to $20.15; pigs, $17.25 to $18.50.

Cattle — Receipts, 1000. Compared with a week ago, good and choice weighty steers, 25c to 50c lower; yearlings and medium grades, lightweights, 25c to 40c higher; good and choice heifers, strong to 25c higher, other choice mostly 25c to 50c lower. Bulls, $1 lower. Stockers and feeders, steady to strong.

Sheep—Receipts, 7000; all direct to packers, compared with a week ago. Lambs, generally steady; wethers and yearlings, mostly 25c lower; ewes, generally steady.

Auto Kills Aged Man.

DUNNVILLE, June 30.— Thomas Armour, an old and well-known resident of Dunnville, was accidentally killed here Sunday afternoon while stepping from an automobile. He was passing across behind the car when he was knocked down as the car backed up, and died in a few hours from injuries received. He retired as postmaster about a year ago, after being in the service for more than fifty years. For the same length of time he had been clerk of the Division Court. He was 83 years of age.

Air Force Will Be Maintained.

LONDON, June 30.—At a dinner of the Canadian Air Force at Shoreham the pilots assembled there had destroyed an aggregate of 219 enemy machines.

Gen. Currie announced that the Air Force would be maintained in Canada. The Dominion, as a partner in the Empire, must bear an adequate share in responsibility.

He advocated the retention of identity of units that had served in France in the reorganized militia to maintain the traditions built up in the field.

Wilson Will Lift Ban Upon Beer.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—President Wilson has decided he cannot legally lift the war-time prohibition ban before the country goes dry at midnight Monday, but he expects to do so as soon thereafter as his power has been made clear by the completion of demobilization.

"Army" Howard of Winnipeg finished second in the final of the 100-metre dash at the inter-allied games in Paris.

The British Admiralty denies collusion between Berlin and the German sailors who scuttled the ships at Scapa Flow.

Dr. A. G. McGhie and a friend both had their collar bones broken and sustained other injuries when their motor car upset near De Cewsville.

A large shipment of Zenoleum just received at WALLACE'S Drug Store, special agents for this district.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

HUN CHILDREN DECEIVED.

What Their Geographics Taught About Canada.

Germany has captured all the United States and a part of Canada, startlingly announces the Rocky Mountain News. The conquest took place ten years ago, all on the quiet and unknown to the inhabitants. The Kaiser at the time admitted the occupation and subjection of this territory and issued maps for the edification of the little Huns in the public schools of the fatherland, whose gullibility left them believing that the select and rich parts of the world belonged "by divine right" to the German people, and all the rest was inhabited by swine and heathen.

But America has at last come to the full knowledge of its predicament by reference to page 55 map No. 1, of the Volksshul-Atlas von C. Diercke (public school atlas), used in the schools of Germany ten years ago.

As the youthful Hun struggled through his geography lesson he became "enlightened" about the world. He knew Germany, for he had seen the great pompous dignity of its emperor reviewing the imperial troops, Germany was a reality to the child. But about the rest of the world, Bah! They were heathen and "low brows."

And then the teacher came to page 5 of the lesson and then to map No. 1. It is titled "Verteilung der Menschenrassen," or the division of the human race. In great, stirring red ink the pupil was at once attracted to a vast area covering the whole of the United States and almost half of Canada.

And across the whole was written "Germanen," meaning Germans. To the north was a strip of green designating that there was the home of the "Noramerikanische Indianer," meaning the North American Indians.

But the skillful art of lying, even in the face of an untruth, because they thought they could get away with it, led the authorities of Germany to step farther, and, behold, the race that gave to Germany the first knowledge of telephones and telegraphs, the submarine and airplane, through American inventions, was transformed into "heathen."

Map No. 2 on page 5 shows the western hemisphere in another light—that of the division of religions. Here the miracle of miracles is being worked, for in a heathen country German missionaries are battling the elements and savagery of a hideous race to plant the imperial and holy flag of Germany upon its soil and to bring "Christian" enlightenment to their unholy souls.

Across the face of the United States and Canada dark shaded places are shown, with a footnote reading Gebiet deutscher Heidenmissionen," meaning spheres of influence of German missionaries to the heathen.

Patriotism and Profit

It is patriotic to buy War Savings Stamps because Canada must have money for reconstruction.

But it is also profitable to buy War Savings Stamps because you are investing in Government Bonds yielding over 4½%.

You don't need to be a capitalist. You can start with 25 cents. Buy a Thrift Stamp for a quarter. When you have sixteen of them, exchange them for a War Savings Stamp, and you will have laid the foundation of a solid investment with your odd savings.

In June W-S-S. Cost $4.05

You can add to this investment as often as you save $4.00, and in 1924 the Government will pay $5.00 for every War Savings Stamp you buy now for $4.00 odd.

This is the biggest opportunity ever afforded to wage earners to become investors.

BUY W-S-S WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS

War Savings Stamps can be bought wherever this sign is displayed.

Make Your Savings Serve You and Serve Your Country—Invest Them in War Savings Stamps.

Advertising!

THE biggest men in the country have found that the easiest way to spell success is to A-D-V-E-R-T-I-S-E. Suppose the newspaper did not publish the news, how would the people know what is happening? If you don't publish the Store News how will the people know about your goods? You can never sell the goods people do not know you have.

Advertising is telling about your stock. The firm that advertises gets ahead, every time, of the firm that does not advertise. Shop-worn and out-of-date stock is the penalty merchants pay for not advertising.

PRINTING!
Counter Check Books
Letter Heads
Posters
Envelopes
Menu Cards
Statement Heads
Programmes
Dodgers
Calling Cards
Memorial Cards
Circulars
Bill Heads
Wedding Cards
Note Heads

We guarantee our work

The Napanee Express

MEETS CANADIANS.

Queen of Roumania Guest of Honor at Reception.

The Queen of Roumania obviously enjoyed meeting face to face some of the people who had helped her country during the war, when she was the guest of honor at a most enjoyable reception given by Sir George and Lady Perley at the Ritz Hotel. All the Canadians who were in London, and who were available, were invited to the reception, and to glance about the room was to realize how representative the gathering was. Gen. Currie was unable to be present, but Lady Currie was there, and the army was well to the fore with many officers. The Medical Services were headed by Gen. Foster and by the matron-in-chief, Miss McDonald, who is quite a war veteran, as she has been in from the beginning; also by the Orpington O.C., Col. Macpherson, who was present with his wife, and by the matron of that hospital, Miss Smith, who wears the 1914 ribbon. The Canadian Red Cross was represented by the chief commissioner, Col. Blaylock, C.B.E., Lady Drummond, assistant commissioner; Mrs. Rivers-Bulkeley, of the Prisoners' of War Department; Miss Jean Dovey, also of that department; Mrs. Davis Fraser, of the Parcels Department; Miss Mona Prentice, and several others. Lady Kirkpatrick and other well-known people attending were Lady Turner and her distinguished husband, Gen. Sir R. W. Turner, V.C., Lady Allan, of Montreal, with her daughter, Miss Martha Allan, Mrs. David Armour with her husband, Mrs. J. G. Ross with Gen. Ross, Capt. and Mrs. Geo. Black, of the Yukon Territory; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henshaw, of Vancouver, and Mrs. Webb, Sir George Perley's sister. The Queen of Roumania, who is a beautful woman, talked with interest to a number of the people presented and made a host of new friends.

A Long, Slow Journey.

"Canadian soldiers in London," said a general, "take a great deal of interest in the bargees who row enormous canal boats up and down the Thames. A soldier stood on Blackfriars bridge one day watching a bargee row his canal boat, or barge. It was an enormous barge, half a dozen oarsmen could hardly have managed it, but the lone bargee wielded his oar undismayed, and the barge approached the soldier on the bridge at the rate of about an inch a minute. The soldier watched the barge a long time and, when the bridge was at last reached, he took the cigarette from his mouth and shouted down to the plucky oarsman: 'Well, so long, old time! Don't forget to bring us a parrot back with you!'"

Their Maple Sugar a Failure.

A body of French monks who migrated to Canada a few years ago knew that a popular sweet was obtained from the famous Tree of Canada, so they went forth into the woods and tapped and collected sap and boiled it down and put their maple syrup upon the market in beautiful packages. But, alas, nobody would eat it!

Investigation disclosed, says the Little Journal, that the holy men, in their abundant and unquestioning faith, had tapped every old tree near the monastery, and this boiled-down juice from pine, hickory, spruce, maple, etc., did not appeal to the Canadian palate.

Egypt Is Now Seething.

Explanations of Trouble Advanced by Two Writers

GREAT BRITAIN, at the Peace Conference, has taken a large part in the work of settling the affairs of the world in general; she also has been having a lot of trouble in her own family. Nationalist movements have sprung up like weeds in a rose garden after a soaking rain. Irish separation is, of course, a hardy annual; but the opportunity offered by the Peace Conference has bred separatist movements in India, South Africa and Egypt, as well. India and Egypt have both followed the Irish example of rioting, and there has been a good deal of bloodshed in both dependencies, though the outside world has not always been able to determine exactly how serious the rioting has been.

The case of Egypt seems to have been the most serious, for it was used by Winston Churchill, Minister for War, in the House of Commons, to get through the bill for a large standing army. He was able to present the Egyptian situation in such a light that Parliament was convinced a standing army of not less than 900,000 men was needed to keep order in the Empire, let alone keeping Germany from breaking out again. And the news despatches have made known the fact that a large number of British officers and soldiers, probably reaching to several score, have been killed in Upper Egypt.

Dr. Georges Samne, the well known French authority on the Near East, blames the British for their own troubles in Egypt. Writing in L'Europe Nouvelle, the Paris radical weekly, he says:

"It must be recognized that of all Oriental peoples the Egyptians are the only ones who have incontestable rights to demand independence, for they are the only ones who are veritably homogeneous. Out of 15,000,000 of inhabitants Egypt counts less than 1,000,000 Christians, which is a religious majority without a counterpart. Moreover, the Egyptians are richer and better organized and more advanced than any other Orientals. It is natural, therefore, that they should demand the benefit of the principle of nationalities in the reorganization of the world.

"On the other hand, it cannot be denied that the attitude of the British officials has played a large part in the evolution of Egyptian opinion. These functionaries have permitted an intense propaganda throughout the Orient against the system of protectorates, against the French influence in Syria and in favor of the extension of the Sherifate and the development of a powerful Arabian state. More than this, they were not satisfied to permit this propaganda and to favor it, but they even went to the extent of organizing it themselves with methodical care. What is there surprising, if this seed they have sown so widely should sprout and bear fruit everywhere it was not wanted? The ground was thus prepared and the agitators had an easy time. It was certain that ideas of independence would make rapid progress and would end in rioting when the Egyptians saw themselves refused access to the Peace Conference so widely opened to their Arabian neighbors, when they were told they would not be allowed to enjoy the liberty so generously granted to the nomadic populations on the other side of the Red Sea.

"But the events in Egypt will have served a good end if they lead the British Government to open its eyes to the imprudences it has committed and to adopt a rational Mussulman policy which will assure the tranquility of not only the British Empire, but Europe. The lesson of the Egyptian riots is that the more the Mussulmans are divided up among various countries the more peaceable they are. Separated, the Mussulman world prospers economically and progresses in peace in the line of modern civilization, but united the Mussulmans feel awakened in them all the covetousness, all the ambitions and the brutal appetites that characterize the western world.

The foregoing is, of course, a French view. The British explanation of what is euphemistically spoken of as "unrest" in Egypt is idleness. A writer in the London Times sets forth the Egyptian situation as follows:—

"In Egypt cotton is king and many thousands of landowners who grow that cotton form a conservative aristocracy among their own people. A man may be appointed for a brief period as Minister or Under-Secretary of State, he may be a prosperous doctor or lawyer, but his standing among his own class of society depends upon how much land he owns, his income, and his success or failure with his last crop. These territorial magnates have no sympathy with 'unrest,' with any self-styled 'Nationalist' party, whose vagaries in a limited Arab press or whose ebullitions followed by a noisy trial alarm them as tending to weaken commercial credit and the general market. Thus, if we eliminate the vast agricultural interests, the army, clergy and law abiding traders in Cairo, what remains as the element of unrest in Egypt?

"This element consists of three kinds of idleness: First, of the out-of work poorer class of clerks or 'efendis' and street arabs of the towns; second, of the lawless, wilder race of Egyptians who inhabit the western bank of the Nile from Behara in the north down to Kena and Assuan in the south; and, third, of the Bedouin fringe on both sides of the cultivation, at Damanhur and Zagazig, in the Fayoum, and along the roads to the western oases.

"Our departments of Public Health and Public Works have led to a great increase in the native population, and this increase, although absorbed in the provinces, where field labor will invariably be at a premium, has left a large surplus of unemployed young men in the towns whose future is not without anxiety to sincere lovers of Egypt. These youths cannot be peasants, and there is little hope of their admittance into foreign houses of commerce, where they could not compete in ability with the Jew or Levantine or Greek. However low the rate of pay may be, however poor the prospect of a rise, the sole desire of the majority of these young men is to enter the service of the Government, with the result that every room in the ministries, municipalities, mudiriehs overflows with native clerks whose sole employment appears to be copying out Arabic documents; and for every vacancy there are fifty candidates who have been educated in our schools. Their poverty and idleness render them an easy prey to the fluent agitator who promises a good time coming as soon as we have evacuated the valley of the Nile."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

SOME FAMOUS WELCOMES.

How English Cities Met Returning Soldiers.

The informal, but none the less enthusiastic, welcome given to the Scots Guards on their return from the front recently, will doubtless be repeated in the near future on many similar occasions, says Pearson's Weekly.

The Britons are keen to greet their returning heroes after this fashion. Nor will they be denied.

When, for instance, the Brigade of Guards returned to London after Omdurman in November, 1898, the public gave them such a welcome as took the authorities completely by surprise.

Their coming had been little heralded in advance, and no attempt had been made officially to receive them. Nevertheless the citizens of London cheered themselves hoarse all along the line of route taken by the khaki-clad columns, which in places were hardly able to force a way for themselves through the densely-packed throngs.

Much the same thing, too, happened when the C.I.V.'s returned from South Africa two years later. In this case, however, the authorities, warned by their previous experience, made elaborate preparations to keep a passage clear for the soldiers.

Vain effort! So great was the enthusiasm of the welcoming crowds in the Strand and Fleet street that many of the companies had almost literally to fight their way through, and were consequently somewhat late for the banquet prepared in their honor by the city fathers at the Guildhall.

Yet another historic home-coming of the kind was that in which Lord Wolseley figured in October, 1882, when he led his victorious troops, fresh from their triumphs in Egypt, through London to Whitehall. On this occasion the streets were superbly decorated, and over two million people, it was estimated, were present to do honor to the heroes of Tel-el-Kebir.

Eight thousand excursion trains were run to London from all parts of the country in May, 1856, laden with people desirous of being present at the homecoming of the troops who had fought in the Crimean War. The scenes in the streets on May 26th, when the regiments marched to St. James' Park, where they were reviewed and personally thanked by Queen Victoria, were unprecedented, while at night the whole metropolis was a blaze of illuminations and fireworks, the first rocket being sent up by the Queen herself from the roof of Buckingham Palace.

Great Britain the Bulwark.

Whatever may happen in other countries of Europe, we are assured Great Britain never will succumb to Bolshevism. As she was the defender of civilization by her navy against the barbarism of German undersea warfare, so she is now the chief bulwark against the spread of anarchistic doctrines. With an empire stretching over the world she is the most democratic of nations, and her laboring men are pursuing a constitutional course to obtain their share of the benefits arising from the general advance in wages.

There is not the slightest demand for pronounced social changes, William G. Shepherd, a former labor member of Parliament, states in an interesting interview published in the Evening Post. On the whole, the average English workman has quite as much liberty as the ordinary laborer in America. No self-sufficient moralists there presume to dictate what he should eat or drink, and the Government is actually spending $7,000,000 a week in pensioning the deserving unemployed.

This may seem a little startling to old-time theorists who believe that the individual should take care of himself without Government paternalism, and their theory is correct, too, provided equal opportunities exist for all. But the war has so disturbed all economic factors that such opportunities have been interfered with, and the British Government is determined on affording this relief until peace is declared, giving facility for an easy return to normal conditions.

The British Industrial Conference, appointed last month at the instance of Premier Lloyd George, is working in the same direction. The return of soldiers from the war is to be in part provided for by the discouragement of overtime, which the shortage of men has made necessary, and with a maximum working week of forty-eight hours it is calculated that a congestion of idle labor will be obviated. State development of new industries is urged to do the rest, together with raising the age of child workers. These are some of the solutions that might be considered in this country.—New York Times.

Donizetti.

So much have Donizetti and his operas been surrounded in our minds by Italian thoughts and incidents that we forget the Scotch blood in this composer's veins. Indeed, Scotland has been the inspiration of more than one of his operas. This was the case with what is generally considered his greatest work "Lucia di Lammermoor," the libretto of this being founded on Sir Walter Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor."

Donizetti's grandfather was one Izett, the son of a Perthshire weaver. He left his native heath to go to the war. A French general took him prisoner and afterwards carried him off to Italy. There Izett became Izetti. He settled and married. It is claimed that out of compliment to the lady of his choice he put Don before his name thereby becoming Donizetti.

The great composer was the son of humble parents neither of whom were musical. But his brother became a band leader and later on concert-master for the official palace of the Sultan of Turkey in the city of Constantinople. At the present time the most popular selections in "Lucia di Lammermoor" are the "Mad Scene" and the famous "Sextette."

CAPT. J. E. TAIT, V.C.

HE WAS THE IDOL OF THE 78TH BATTALION.

Went Back to the Trenches Time After Time After Being Wounded, and Was Killed the Day After Winning Victoria Cross—"Tait's Toughs" Made Life Miserable for the Huns.

LIEUT. JAMES E. TAIT, 78th Battalion, for conspicuous bravery and initiative in attack. An advance having been checked in intense machine-gun fire, Tait rallied his company and led it forward with consummate skill and dash under a hail of bullets. A concealed machine-gun, however, continued to cause many casualties. Taking a rifle and bayonet, Tait dashed forward alone and killed the enemy gunner. Inspired by his example, his men rushed the position, capturing twelve machine-guns and twenty prisoners. His valorous action cleared the way for his battalion to advance. Later, when the enemy counter-attacked, this gallant officer displayed outstanding courage and leadership, and, though mortally wounded by shell fire, continued to direct and aid his men until death intervened.—From Official Gazette.

The echo of Britain's call to war in August, 1914, touched Canada's shores and was re-echoed back almost instantaneously. But into the interior of the northland that call took longer to penetrate. There on the Kettle river, a gang of men were hewing out the way for the Hudson Bay railroad. The late fall mail delivery brought the news that the world was at war. James Edward Tait threw down his engineer's tools and started for Winnipeg.

Tait was a Scotsman. He was born in Dumfriesshire in 1888. He was the second son of the late James B. Tait, of Maxwellton. He attended Laurieknowe school and Dumfries Academy, successively. Later he served for five years in the Imperial Yeomanry. Three of Tait's brothers have seen active service in this war, two in France and one in Mesopotamia. After coming to Canada in 1911, the future V.C. started in at his profession of architect, which he had learned under his father's direction, in Scotland. But the call of the wild lured him to the barren tracts of the new land, and he joined a survey party for the Hudson Bay railroad.

On his arrival in Winnipeg, Tait received a commission in the 100th Regiment, Winnipeg Grenadiers, and was attached to the 100th Battalion. While training, both in Canada and England, he received big commendation as an officer. His early training and natural bent made him an athlete of many parts. At Seaford Camp he won the revolver championship. Before he left Canada he did much recruiting, speaking at many public meetings. His forceful earnestness won many recruits to the army. His many-sided character included an aptitude for such diverse arts as boxing and poetry and music. He not only spoke at recruiting meetings, but wrote many articles on the war, which were printed in various magazines.

After reaching England he was transferred to the 78th Battalion, and was with that unit during his two years and a half of active service. He was wounded four times in a year, but was back at it again as soon as he could get his discharge from hospital. He was in the engagements at St. Eloi, Ypres, the Somme and Passchendaele. He organized and trained a picked section of sharpshooters from his battalion, for sniping, bomb and bayonet work and scouting. They were called "Tait's Toughs,' and many of the daring successes of the famous 78th were due to their courage and skill.

Those who knew Lieut. Tait best, the men who served beside him in the trenches, said that his daring was beyond belief. It is said that on one occasion Tait went out alone at night. He had told his comrades that he was going to bring back a Hun, preferably alive. Creeping to the German parapet he dropped over, captured him man and put him over into No Man's Land. Then the search light was thrown on, and Tait and his prize dropped into a shell hole. The shower of bullets poured down. When at last Tait dropped over the Canadian parapet again, his Hun was dead.

At Vimy Ridge, Lieut. Tait won the Military Cross. At 6 o'clock in the morning, one hour after going over the top, Tait was wounded. All the other officers were either killed or wounded. Tait refused to go back. He rallied his men and succeeded in consolidating the position which had been taken from the enemy. He was not relieved until noon, during which time he suffered from his fresh wound and from one previously received which had not wholly mended. He still refused to go back, staying with the relieving officer until two hours later, when he started his painful journey back to the dressing station. He crawled back through shell holes and mud, refusing the stretcher bearing party, and arrived at the rear at 5 o'clock the next morning. For this he was gazetted for the Military Cross, August 16, 1917. The Gazette report reads:—

"For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Early in the assault he was wounded and all the other officers killed or wounded, but he led his company with great fearlessness and determination through intense fire to the objective, and although unable to walk, supervised its consolidation, finally crawling back alone to leave for others the four bearers."

Back in the front at Passchendaele, Lieut. Tait again distinguished himself. It was after this engagement that he was recommended for a bar to his Military Cross and promoted to the rank of captain. With his rare gift of imagery, Capt. Tait described the night before Passchendaele in one of his letters. He tells of the men of the Canadian battalion digging themselves trenches, in the brilliant moonlight. The men worked quietly and steadily. Every once and again one of them would roll over, hit by a German sniper who was stationed in a blasted tree. In spite of the cold and the other discomforts of the place, Capt. Tait said that "there was no other place in God's fair world" where he would rather be. The same gift of description is shown in an article which he wrote after Vimy, and which was published in an English magazine.

During last summer, when the leaders of our army were making their heroic and successful efforts to bring victory and peace, Capt. Tait took part in all of the big engagements. On the morning of August 10, his commanding officer, Lt.-Col. Kirkcaldy, gave him a company to command. His colonel, in describing the engagement says: "He came out of the first day's engagement unhurt and made a splendid reputation for his company. "When he was held up by the ever-troublesome machine guns," he rallied his men and led them forward with consummate skill and dash under a hail of bullets." Then a concealed machine gun continued to harass his company. Tait, with rifle and bayonet, rushed forward alone and killed the German gunner. His company followed and captured 12 machine guns and 20 prisoners.

It was the next day that Tait was killed. The conquered territory of the day before formed a spur which was very difficult to defend. The Germans counter-attacked and gave the 78th a hard time of it. Capt Tait led the attack, and was saying to one of his gunners, "That's the stuff to give 'em, boys," when a shell fell near, and he fell, his spirit freed, but not conquered. In recognition of his great service and his dauntless courage the British Government conferred its highest military honor, the Victoria Cross, for this deed, but it was the young widow, who lives in Winnipeg, who received the bronze symbol of her dead husband's valor. Even that honor cannot outshine the tribute paid his memory by brother officers. "He was the idol of the 78th Battalion. His men would follow him anywhere."

In the drawing room of Government House, Winnipeg, December 12, the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, Sir James Aikins, presented to Mrs. Tait the Victoria Cross won so dearly by her husband on the field of honor.—Carolyn Cornell.

HOW THIS NERVOUS WOMAN GOT WELL

Told by Herself. Her Sincerity Should Convince Others.

Christopher, Ill.—"For four years I suffered from irregularities, weakness, nervousness, and was in a run down condition. Two of our best doctors failed to do me any good. I heard so much about what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for others, I tried it and was cured. I am no longer nervous, am regular, and in excellent health. I believe the Compound will cure any female trouble."—Mrs. ALICE HELLER, Christopher, Ill.

Nervousness is often a symptom of weakness or some functional derangement, which may be overcome by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as thousands of women have found by experience.

If complications exist, write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for suggestions in regard to your ailment. The result of its long experience is at your service.

Famous Taverns.

At the famous Burford Bridge Hotel at Bexhill, near Dorking, in lovely Surrey, England, many a visitor, says the London Answers, has the honor of sleeping in the room, a snug and quiet chamber overlooking a lovely garden, where Keats composed the greater part of "Endymion." Next to the poet's room is the one occupied by Nelson before joining the fleet at Portsmouth or the cruise which ended at Trafalgar.

Washington Irving is said to have taken his ease and mused for hours together in a tiny parlor at the Red Horse at Stratford-on-Avon; Dr. Johnson favored the lonely hostel curiously called "Chapel House," and the Red Lion, at Henley-on-Thames is inseparably associated with the poet, Shenstone.

The George at Samford, an inn of high repute in coaching days, and one that boasts that Charles I slept there on his way to Newark, is still prouder of the fact that it was the favorite resting place of Walter Scott during his frequent journeys between Edinburgh and London. His room is still shown.

The Cock Tavern in Fleet street is inseparably associated with the late poet laureate, Lord Tennyson, who in his Bohemian days in London used to get his chop and chips there. The head waiter was a great friend of his, and to him was addressed, "Will Waterproof's Lyrical Monologue," beginning:

Oh, plump head waiter at the Cock,
To which I must resort.
How goes the time? 'Tis 5 o'clock.
Go fetch a pint of port.

Whether or not Ben Johnson ever drank sack and made merry at the Shoe Lane Inn, which has so long been known by his name, it is quite certain "rare Ben" had a very favorite haunt at the Devil's Tavern, close by in Fleet Street. Another of his haunts was the Mermaid Tavern in Cheapside, where he and Shakespeare used to meet.

A Motor-driven Ice Cutter.

Why are the blocks of ice that the iceman juggles so mathematically alike and regular in shape? They have been sawn. Usually the saws are pulled by a horse. Now, however, machines are doing the sawing.

The marking is done with an electric marker operated by one man. Then comes the field cutter, a light, plough-like device with a circular saw operated by an electric motor carried on a truck. Current is supplied from a power plant. To start and stop the motor you merely throw a switch conveniently placed near the handles of the truck. One man can easily steer and operate the cutter.

This motor-driven cutter can be used on ice that would be too thin to bear the weight of a team of horses. Besides, the ice is not in danger of becoming contaminated by the horses.

The ice is not cut in square blocks by the field cutter, but is divided into large floats, and these are pushed against saws. — Popular Science Monthly.

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Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.

ROBT. LIGHT.
44 tf

DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE

U. E. Loyalist Chapter I. O. D. E.

Those members who failed to attend the last meeting for the season, of the above Chapter, missed the opportunity of hearing Mrs. Madole's most excellent and interesting report of the Annual Meeting of the Order, held in Montreal during the last week in May, and when realizing how well the Chapter was represented, can only regret one of their lost opportunities.

Among all the fine reports we have had during the past years, none have given a better or more comprehensive account, or one that commanded greater interest or closer attention. Mrs. Madole grouped the proceedings under various headings, according to their sequence and importance, bringing all before us in a most vivid manner. We feel much indebted to Mrs. Madole for her kindness in consenting to act as our delegate, and for the trouble she took to report so ably on the matter in hand.

To all our members and workers who may not be aware of the fact, we would say that our workroom is closed until September.

However, we have been asked both by the Navy League of Canada, and the "Friends of France," if our members would kindly knit during the vacation months for the sailors of the Mercantile Marine, and for the very needy repatriated children of France ?

The requirements for the sailors are chiefly socks and sleeveless sweaters, with other woollen comforts, "housewives, etc.," and for the children, pull-over sweaters, baby jackets, etc. We have a quantity of splendid wool with directions, which upon application either to Mrs. F. Howard, 'Phone 217, or Mrs. Harshaw, 'Phone 86, will be furnished to our members and workers who are willing to engage in this good work during the summer months.

We would also announce that the Chapter has just adopted a little orphaned French girl of 8 years old, Aimee Morue, whose father was killed in 1917, her mother dying in December, 1918. This little one is in the France-Canadian Foundation, at Soisy-Sous-Etoiles, near Paris, and we bespeak for her the active sympathy and interest of our membership.

We wish very happy holidays to all, partially due to the knowledge that each one is doing something for those less fortunate than themselves.

WHO IS BLIND ?

Will every person who reads this notice and knows a blind man or woman anywhere in Canada, kindly send the name and address of that blind one to the Canadian National Institute for the blind, 36 King street east, Toronto.

The Institute is conducting work for the blind along the most modern scientific lines, and desires that each blind resident of Canada should have the opportunity of availing himself or herself of the benefits represented by this work.

The immense task of registering every case of blindness can only be accomplished successfully by the earnest co-operation of the public generally. That is why we ask you to send the names and addresses of blind people you may know.

The following departments of work are being actively prosecuted by the institute.

Industrial department for men.
Industrial department for women.
Department of Field work.
Department of home teaching.
Department of prevention of blindness.
Library Department.
Department after care.
Residential and Vocational Training centre for blinded soldiers.

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Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.
9.30—Class meeting.
10.30—Union service.
11.45—Sunday School.
8.00—Union service.
Tuesday, 8.00—Union Prayer and Praise Service.

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M. B. Mills wants all your White Beans. Must be hand-picked and clean. Bring in samples and get prices. 17-tf

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For wrist watches, pocket watches, Onyx, Pearl, signet and diamond rings, cuff links, necklets, and all kinds of jewelery, wedding rings wedding and shower presents. A full line of 1847 Rodgers cutlery always on hand. Marriage Licenses issued Personal attention to all watch repairing.

Dominion Day Celebration.

Napanee celebrated Dominion Day by races and a baseball game at the Driving Park. The classes were filled, and some keen and interesting contests took place. A splendid crowd was in attendance. Following is the result of the races :

2.12 Class—

Dick Bison, Geo. Powell, Belleville	1	1	1	
Dreamlife, Dr. Benson, Belleville	2	3	2	
Manuella, Geo. Powell, Belleville	3	2	3	
Danger	4	4	4	
Faust Patchen, E. J. Metcalfe Kingston	5	5	5	

Time—2.17¼, 2.18¼, 2.19.

2.30 Trot or Pace—

Alvera, F Eves, Kingston	1	2	1	1
Laura Pointer, J. Lowry, Kingston	2	1	2	2
Lazy Zombo, Dr. Benson, Belleville	5	4	3	5
Dolly Patch, Dr. Benson, Belleville	5	3	5	3
What Next, Mr. Munro, Wellington	4	5	4	4

Time—2.34, 2.34¼, 2.35, 2.34.

2.30 Trot.

Bernard McKinney, W. Eves, Kingston	1	2	1	1
Silver Forbes, C. Cole, Cape Vincent	2	1	2	2
Poneraneum, M. Howell, Bath	3	3	3	3
Brino Barnes, I. Galliman, Kingston	4	4	4	4
Buster Gamble, George Powell, Belleville	5	5	5	5

Time—2.39½, 2.39¼, 2.40, 2.39¼.

The baseball game was a league game between Belleville and Napanee, Napanee winning their first league game by 9 runs for Napanee, to 5 for Belleville.

THE OLD HOME SINGERS

(Afternoon Program

In a sketch written around a choice collection of old familiar songs presented in costumes of the middle of the Nineteenth Century. The sketch deals with the story of a young composer of high ideals, but low in pocketbook, who, in order to make a living, is forced to cater to the popular taste for comic opera and ragtime.

Esther Bourk.. .. ....Soprano
Ethel Wright Fuson... Contralto
Thomas Fuson, (Mgr. and Director.. .. ..Tenor
Cliff R. Cline.. .. ..Baritone
Fern Sherman.. .. ..Pianiste

EVENING CONCERT

Come With The Gipsy Bride (from The Bohemian Girl) ....Balfe
My Ain folk, Solo by Cliff R. Cline.... ....Lemon
QUARTETTE
My Heart is Singing....San Souci
ESTHER BOURK
Master the Tempest is Raging...........Old Hymn
Now the Day is Over...Old Hymn
QUARTETTE, Unaccompanied.
Concert Etude in A Major. Godard
FERN SHERMAN.
Ethel Wright Fuson, in a costumed recital or original Indian songs, collected and arranged by Thurlow Lieurance.
(a) Love Songg.
(b) Her Blanket.
(C) By the Waters of Minnetonka.
Ballata (Questa o Quella) from Rigoletto.. .. .. ..Verdi
THOMAS FUSON.
Praise Ye (Trio from Atilli) .. ..Verdi
MISS BOURK, MR. FUSON, MR. CLINE.
Camp Meetin' Songs.. .. ..From the Negroes
QUARTETTE, Unaccompanied.
Soldiers of the Cross.. Lieurance
QUARTETTE.

100 per cent. Pure Mixed Paints —guaranteed—**at NIXON'S.**

THE JUNIOR CHAUTAUQUA

Junior Chautauqua aims to emphasize the play spirit in education. This is the dominant note in all Junior Chautauqua work, making the week one of exceptional opportunities as well as attractive entertainment for the children.

Junior tickets admit children to morning, afternoon and eveningg sessions. No senior adult tickets will admit a child to the junior meetings in the morning however. Mothers and fathers are cordially invited to be guests of Junior town at any time. **Miss Lucile Kinsely, Napanee's Junior Leader, will be ready to meet all the boys and girls between the ages of six and fourteen on Friday afternoon, July 14th, at three-thirty o'clock.. This free meeting will be held at the big tent and no tickets will be required for admission.. Come and hear what Miss Kinsely has to tell about the good times Chauauqua has in store for the Juniors.**

Save through W.S.S. plan.

Let Us Make Your Next

TAILOR-MADE SUIT

From our splendid range of Blue and Black Serges, Cheviots and Vicunas.

Grey and Brown Worsteds in plain weaves of patterns.

Best Trimmings Used.

JAMES WALTERS,
Merchant Tailoring, - Napanee.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.
10.30—Morning service.
11.45 — Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.00—Evening service.
Wednesday, 7.30—Midweek meeting for prayer and Bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :
Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.
10.30—Holy Communion.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening Prayer.

Special

Fresh caught White Fish, 20 cents per pound.

E. R. TODD
Market Meat Shop.

HALF HOLIDAY

Every Wednesday beginning June 18th, and continuing until August 27th, the Merchants of Napanee have decided to close their places of business at 12 o'clock, noon. 28c

Grocery Business

Having taken over the business of Mr. Theo. Windover, on the Market, I am prepared to meet the demands of the public in a full line of groceries of superior quality. A liberal patronage is solicited. Business conducted on Cash System.

ALEX. DENISON

Wanted Hogs and Calves.

Will ship on Friday, July 11th, and pay the highest price for hogs. 200 Holstein Heifers, 2 to 4 years old, due to be with calf; 100 Holstein Cows, from 6 to 8 years old, due to calf this fall. Farmers who have this kind of cattle to sell it will pay them to see me. Veal calves from 10c to 16c. lb., extra calves $17.00 cwt. All kinds of fat cattle wanted.

FRED WILSON,
Telephone 226.

All the latest popular Sheet Music **at NIXON'S.**

HALF HOLIDAYS

The undersigned Merchants of the Town of Napanee agree to close their stores at 12 o'clock noon, each Wednesday from June 18th to August 27th, inclusive.

Dry Goods and Clothing
The Robinson Co., Limited.
The Graham Company.
James Walters.
J. L. Boyes & Son.
D. J. Hogan.
M. Maker.
McIntosh Bros.
M. Saad.
J. E. Yared.
E. Lazier.
M. L. Allingham.
Doxsee & Co.
T. Ford.

Groceries and Meats.
Normile Grocery Company.
T. D. Scrimshaw.
H. W. Kelly.
A. S. Kimmerly.
The Fair.
R. J. Wales.
Spencer & Son.
G. W. Boyes.
V. Cowling.
Shephard's Grocery.

Hardwares
Boyle & Son.
Madole Hardware Co.
R. J. Wales.
D. B. Wilson.

Barbers
L. A. Scott.
J. N. Osborne.
H. M. Scott.
F. S. Scott.
P. C. Killorin.

Jewellers
Smith Bros.
J. A. Vandewater.
F. Chinneck.
M. Taylor.

Boots and Shoes
J. J. Haines
E. B. Weiss.
C. Ellison.
J. A. Wilson.

Miscellaneous
Gibbard Furniture Company.
Hydro Electric
R. M. Reid.
C. E. Switzer.
Mark Pizzariello, Music Store.
W. Vandusen, Harnessmaker.
A. E. Clancy, Harnessmaker.
F. P. Tendall, Boot Repairer.

DON'T FORGET when you go to camp be sure and take some of **KELLY'S** good Coffee. Black Tea at 60c., and Green Tea at 60c.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Rev. C. W. DeMille, Minister
10.30—Morning worship in Grace Church.
11.45—Sunday School.
7.30—Organ recital.
8.00—Evening worship in Trinity church.

PUBLIC NOW TOLD ALL ABOUT TANLAC

Authorities Now Show Just What This Medicine Really Is.

In a recent issue of this paper announcement was made that Tanlac now has the largest sale of any medicine of its kind in the world, and that more than twelve million botles had been sold during the past four years.

These are unusual figures, and the question naturally arises in the mind of the reader why this phenomenal success and why has this preparation so far out-stripped all other medicines of its kind it is only natural therefore that the manufacturers should offer some explanation to satisfy public interest.

In the first place, Tanlac is manufactured in one of the largest and most modernly equipped labpratories in this country. Its formula is purely ethical and complies with all national and state pure food and drug laws. Altogether there are ten ingredients in Tanlac each of which is of recognized therapeutic value.

Many of these ingredients have been individually known and used since civilization first began, and some of them have been used and prescribed by leading physicians everywhere, but until they were brought together in proper proportion and association as in the Tanlac formula, humanity had not heretofore realized their full value and effect.

In referring to one of the more important ingredients of Tanlac, the Encyclopedia Britanica says: "It has long been the source of the most valuable tonic medicines that have ever been discovered." In referring to others of the general tonic drugs contained in Tanlac the thirteenth edition of Potter's Therapeutics, a standard medical text book, states that—"they impart general strength and tone to the entire system, including all organs and tissues."

This same well-known authority in describing the psysiological effect of still another of the ingredients of Tanlac which is of value in treating what is commonly known as a "run down condition" uses the following expression : "It is highly esteemed in loss of appetite during convalescence from acute diseases."

There are certain other elements in Tanlac which because of their influence upon the appetite digestion, assimilation, and elimination improve the nutrition and vital activity of all the tissues and organs of the body, and produce that state of general tonicity which is called health.

In discussing another ingredient the Encyclopedia Britannica says : "It is one of the most efficient of that class of substances which act upon the stomach so as to invigorate digestion and thereby increase the general nutrition. It is used in dyspepsia, chlorosis, anaemia and various other diseases in which the tone of the stomach and alimentary canal is deficient." Concerning still another ingredient this same standard authorityy says : "It causes dilation of the gastric blood vessels, increases secretion of the gastric juice, and causes greater activity in the movements of the muscular layers in the walls of the stomach. It also tends to lessen the sensibility of the stomach and so may relieve gastric pain."

The United States Dispensary makes the following statement regarding another ingredient: "It may be used in all cases of pure debility of the digestive organs or where a general tonic impression is required, Dyspepsia, atonic gout, hysteria, and intermittent fever are among the many affections in which it has proven useful."

There are certain other ingrediants described in the Dispensary and other standard medical books as having a beneficial action upon the organs of secretion, whose proper functioning results in the purification of the blood streams passing through them. In this manner objectionable and poisonous ingredients of the blood are removed, and the entire system is invigorated and vitilized.

Tanlac was designed primarily for correction of the disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. At the same time, however, it is a powerful reconstructive tonic and body builder, for it naturally follows that any medicine that brings about proper assimilation of the food and the thorough elimination of the waste products must therefore have a far-reaching and most beneficial effect upon the entire system.

Although Tanlac's claims for supremacyy are abundantly supported by the world's leading authorities, it is the people themselves who have really made Tanlac what it is. Millions upon millions have used it, and have told other millions what it has done for them. That is why Tanlac has become the real sensation of the drug trade of this country, and that is also why it is the most widely talked of medicine in the world to-day.

Tanlac is sold in Napane at WALLACE'S Drug Store, in Camden East by R. J. OSTER, in Wagarville by S. JACKSON. (advt)

Patriotic Calenders For 1919.

Handsome designs, all prices, sheet music all the latest Vocal an Instrumental.

M. PIZZARIELLO.

Boyes Grocery.

For summer camping : Potted Meats, Salmon, Sardines, Tuna Fish, Lobster, Shrimps, Kippered Herring, Olives, Pickles, Fancy Cake, of all kinds, lemons, oranges and bananas, cooked Ham and Bologna.

G. W. BOYES,
'Phone 236. John St.

Invest Victory Bond Interest in War Savings Stamps.

WALL PAPER

Masters & Snider

Funeral Directors and Embalming
Successors to the late firm Carscallen Bros.

Wall Papers, Mouldings, Window Shades, Poles and Trimmings.

Carscallen Bros'. Old Stand
Centre Street, Napanee
Phone —Office 30, Residence 145. 8tf

Uncrowned Queens.

There have been seven uncrowned Queens of England. The first was Margaret of France, the second wife of Edward I., says an exchange. Money was scarce in the Government coffers at the time, and Edward could not afford the expense of a coronation. The four later wives of Henry VIII, Anne Boleyn's successors—Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, Catherine Howard and Cathérine Parr—were never publicly crowned as queen consorts. Perhaps it was because Henry thought it would cause ridicule to have coronations occur as frequently as his marriages. Henrietta Maria, the wife of Charles I, being a strict Roman Catholic, refused to take part in a state function which would compel her to partake of the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England. Sophia Dorothea, the wife of George I, and mother of George II, was never recognized as Queen of England, and therefore cannot be classed as one of Britain's uncrowned Queens. Caroline of Brunswick, the wife of George IV, was not permitted to be present in Westminster Hall at his coronation.

Convicts in British prisons are not allowed to see a mirror during the period of their incarceration.

The kaiser, the greatest landowner in Germany, possesses eighty-three territorial estates, covering 250,000 acres.

A boot tree is an excellent thing to use when darning a stocking. It helps a whole lot in shaping the darns to the foot.

Why not try a package of Lux for washing your dainty blouses and summer dresses. You can get it at **H. W. Kelly's.**

WONDERLAND

MONDAY
Madge Kennedy
—in—
"The Kingdom of Youth"

TUESDAY
Martin Johnson's
"Canibals of the South Sea"
A Special Feature in 8 parts.
Admission, 25 Cents.

WEDNESDAY
Wm. Fox presents
Tom Mix
—in—
Mr. Logan, U. S. A.

Regular Admission.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

TO RETURNED SOLDIERS

The Napanee Branch Great War Veterans' Association of Canada,

BIDS YOU WELCOME HOME

Their local Headquarters and clubrooms are situated in the Harshaw Block, Dundas Street, while there are branches everywhere in Ontario and throughout the Dominion.

LINE UP WITH THE G. W. V. A.

to maintain in civil life those ideals for which you fought in France and Belgium.

Join your own home County Branch now.

Motor Boat for Sale

35 ft. long,
4 ft. 8 in. beam.

Solid oak trim, full auto control, wind shield, reverse gear, 4 cylinders, 20 h.p., Roberts 2 cycle engine, electric lights, speed about 18 miles per hour. Cost $1100 to build. Will take **$500 cash,** for quick sale.

S. C. DENISON.

SHINGLES 600,000

HIGH GRADE WHITE and RED CEDAR.

It will pay you to see us before you buy.

W. D. MIDMER,
Lumber and Building Supplies.
Mill and East Streets, NAPANEE, ONT.
'Phone, Office 14, Residence 123.
Successors to Dafoe & Waller.
45tf

STRAND THEATRE !

House of First-Class Photo Plays.
M. MAKER, Proprietor.

Friday and Saturday, July 4 and 5

Paramount Pictures present **Vivian Martin** in **"THE TROUBLE BUSTER,"** a breezy story of love, pluck and thrills of city streets and romance in a big town. Don't miss it. Also episode 5 of **Frances Ford** in **"THE SILENT MYSTERY."**

Monday and Tuesday, July 7, and 8

Artcraft Pictures present **Douglas Fairbanks** in a big five reel comedy drama, **"REACHING FOR THE MOON."**.. Also good comedy and News.

Wednesday and Thur., July 9 and 10

Adolph Zuper presents **Billie Burke** in **"EVE'S DAUGHTER"** a Paramount picture by Alicia Ramsey. Also a two reel Mack Bennett Comedy, **"HIS WIFE'S FRIEND.**

REGULAR ADMISSION

Watch for big special on July 11th and 12th. **Billie Rhodes** in **"HOOPLA,"** Queen of the Circus. This big circus play of eight reels has 1000 smiles and 1000 thrills. Lions, Tigers, Leopards and Camels every den of animals are trained, taught and educated to perform. A Circus photoplay depicting everyday life under the big top. Come early. Watch for hand bills.

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP and TOBACCO STORE.

Best of Attention, Careful Workmen
Quality Brands of Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarrets, Pipes, Etc.
PAUL KILLORIN, - Proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP
HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.

Everything Neat and Sanitary.
Best of Service Guaranteed.
GIVE US A CALL.

NEW SUITS
—AT—
$15.00

New Serges, New Worsteds New Tweeds—Tailored in the Latest Styles and guaranteed the Best Range of $15.00 Suits in Canada

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,
Napanee, Ont.

We are Continually Surprised

to hear someone whose eyes we are testing say—"I never had my eyes properly tested before, and did not think they could be the cause of my headaches, my nervousness or my inability to read and not get dull and sleepy.

We can test you and honestly advise whether an eye doctor is necessary, and generally save you dollars.

We are also expert in fitting the specialists prescriptions, saving you time and trouble in the city.—All latest shapes Round-Oval-Leaf, invisible bifocals, shell rims, etc.

Testing Free—A. F. CHINNECK
—at—
F. Chinneck's Jewellery Store

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
Office—Merchants Bank Chambers, Napanee
Money to loan.
Telephones—Office 33, Residence 132.

U. M. WILSON,
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.
PHONES—Office 46, residence 125.
OFFICE—Dundas Street, Napanee.
19-t-f.

H. W. SMITH
(Successor to W. D. MacCormack)
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
OFFICE—Centre Street.
'Phone 61. 34

DR. CAMERON WILSON
OFFICE—ROBERT STREET
(House lately occupied by Mrs. A. F. Holmes)
Telephone 106. 15-tf.

T. M. GALBRAITH, B.A., M.D., C.M.
Cor. Dundas and West Sts. Napanee
Specialty—diseases of children.
Office Hours: Until 9 a.m., 1 p. m. till 3 p.m., 7 p.m. till 9 p.m.
Visits Yarker Tuesdays and Friday, 10 a.m. till 5 p.m.
'Phone 279. 22-1-y

Dr. R. V. McLaughlin, DENTIST
Over Wallace's Drug Store.
Entrance on John St.
'Phone 10. 15-3-m

NEW REPAIR SHOP!

Bring your Boots that need repairing to

J. O'Brien's Old Stand
west of Campbell House.

We have the machinery and supplies necessary to give you

First-Class Work

and we guarantee to please you.

F. P. TENDALL,
O'Brien's Old Stand, west of Campbell House.
No connection with any other firm.

Buy an Incubator from MILLS the Poultry man and hatch all the chicks you can this year to meet the great demand and high prices that are sure to follow the close of the war. Give your order for an incubator now and be ready before the hatching time comes. He sells the Cyphers hot air and the Buckeye hot water machines, the most reliable and satisfactory and self regulating hatchers on the market. **Mills** wants your surplus hens and chicks all the time. Fetch them in. Shop near Gleeson's coal yard. Canada food board license 7-714.

WRIGLEY'S Is Sealed!

LOOK for the sealed package, but have an eye out also for the name

WRIGLEY'S

That name is your protection against inferior imitations. Just as the sealed package is protection against impurity.

The Greatest Name In Goody-Land —

The Flavour Lasts
Made in Canada
WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT THE PERFECT GUM MINT LEAF FLAVOUR
The Flavour Lasts
Sealed Tight Kept Right
WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT CHEWING GUM PEPPERMINT
WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM THE FLAVOUR LASTS
46

LIFT OFF CORNS!

Apply few drops then lift sore, touchy corns off with fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little Freezone on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. Yes, magic!

A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

Freezone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius. It is wonderful.

ROYAL FUNDS.

King George Inherited Money From Grandparents.

King George owes his private fortune largely to the sagacity of his grandfather, the Prince Consort, and to the prudence of his grandmother, Queen Victoria. From the time of his marriage until the day of his death, he invested nearly every cent of his British civil list allowance of $150,000 a year in real estate in the then uninviting district of South Kensington. To-day it is one of the smartest and wealthy quarters of the British metropolis, and the land mostly held on 99-year leases is becoming every day more valuable and yields very large revenues. The Prince Consort also established extensive whisky distilleries on his Balmoral estate in Scotland, which still remain a source of considerable profit to King George. Queen Victoria was also the recipient of a number of very large bequests; in three instances from millionaire subjects, without any representatives or legal heirs, who were led by sentiments of patriotism and loyalty, as well as by admiration for her character to devise to her their fortunes. Then, too, Queen Victoria lived well within her means, and her savings from her civil list were most ably administered by the late Lords Sydney and Cross, who were her trusted counsellors in all business matters. Thanks to this, she was able to provide very liberally for her favorite son, the Duke of Connaught, and to leave the bulk of her private fortune entailed for the benefit of her grandson, King George, and for his children.

King George differs from all other rulers, in this respect, that neither he nor the members of the reigning house cost the British taxpayers in the United Kingdom, and in his overseas dependencies, a single cent. On his accession to the throne, George, following the example of his father, Edward VII, and of his grandmother, Queen Victoria, voluntarily turned over, for the term of his life, the crown property to the national treasury, in return for a civil list. When Victoria became Queen in 1837, the revenues of the crown property about equalled the civil list voted to her and to the members of her family by Parliament. Since then, by dint of careful management, and also through the generous increase of values, the income derived from the crown property, the ownership of which is vested in the sovereign, has not merely doubled, but more than trebled, while the civil list has remained to all intents and purposes the same. The consequence is that the national treasury is a very great gainer by the transaction.

Coutts' Bank, where King George keeps his private account, as does also Empress Eugenie, following in this respect the example of her husband, Napoleon III, has been in existence since 1692. The principal owner of the bank is Francis Money Coutts, in whose favor the ancient Barony of Latimer has been revived by the crown, after an abeyance of centuries. He inherited his holdings from his aunt, the celebrated philantropist, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, whose American-born husband, William Burdett-Coutts, M.P., formerly William Lehman Ashmead-Bartlett, a native of Brooklyn, still survives. Lord Latimer is the great-grandson of the celebrated banker, Tom Coutts, who one one occasion when threatened by old Queen Charlotte, in the reign of George III, with the withdrawal of all her money account, in consequence of the radicalism of his son-in-law, Sir Francis Burdett, insisted upon the removal of her name from the books of his firm within two hours, and absolutely refused all her urgent applications to reopen her account.

Few people are ever as grateful for a favor after it has been granted as they thought they were going to be before.

"Happiness," said a philosopher, "is so precious to some of us that when it is broken we stoop and gather up the pieces."

Electricity is now used to ripen cheese artificially. We've eaten some that tasted like a storage battery.—Detroit Free Press.

Machinists engaged in fine work now make use of magnifying mirrors so as more carefully to watch the progress of the operation.

Only forty years ago the Japanese went to battle clad from head to foot in armor and wearing hideous masks to frighten the enemy.

To clean brass flowerpots or trays rub them with a piece of lemon; then pour boiling water over them and finally polish with a soft dry cloth.

—o—

Talking Machines.

Buy your talking machine where you can buy records for it. We are sole agents for the celebrated Victor records and keep a large stock on hand. See us before you buy.

VANLUVEN BROS.,
2-6 Napanee.

BASEBALL

Napanee took a fall out of the league leaders when they defeated Belleville at the Napanee Driving Park in a league game by a score of 9-5. Napanee had already lost two games and had to win the game in order to keep in the running. Loucks, for Napanee, pitched a good game, only two hits being made off his delivery, and he also aided his team considerably by driving out three two-base wallops at opportune times.

Following is the line-up.

Belleville—Hagerman 2b, Casey cf, Ross rf, Mills 3b, Whalen lf, McWilliams 1b, Clapper ss, Smith c, H. Smith p.

Napanee—Johnston 2b, Rooks rf, Huffman cf, Scrimshaw c, Allison 1b, R. Loucks lf, Dunbar ss, Beard 3b, E. Loucks p.

In Belleville's first innings, with two men down, Ross was hit by pitched ball, stole second and third, but was left there as Mills fanned.

In Napanee's half Johnston singled clearly through short, but was out stealing. Rooks and Huffman fanned.

Belleville went out 1, 2, 3 order in the second and third, and in the fourth, with two men down, Whalen reached first on error of pitcher, stole second and third, and scored on a passed ball.

Napanee went out in 1, 2, 3 order in the second, third and fourth innings.

In the fifth Hagerman singled to centre field, but was left on bases.

Napanee scored three runs in the fifth innings. Scrimshaw walked, but was forced at second on Allison's hit to centre field. R. Loucks hit to pitcher, but reached first on error. Dunbar hit another in same spot, and another error of pitcher let Dunbar reach first safely. Beard fanned but E. Loucks doubled to centre field and three runs tallied. Johnston reached first on an error. Rooks walked and Huffman ended the inningg by popping to pitcher.

Belleville was blanked in the sixth, but in Napanee's half they added three more runs.

Scrimshaw popped out to Clapper. Allison singled to centre, R. Loucks hit for two bases and Allison reached third. Dunbar flew to centre field, Allison scoring on the throw. Beard walked, reached second on passed ball. R. Loucks scored on balk by pitcher. E. Loucks hit through short. Johnston hit to centre field and was safe at first on error, Beard scoring. Rooks fanned.

Belleville was blanked in the 7th, as was Napanee.

In the eighth Haggerman flew to Rooks, Casey walked, stole second, and reached third on a passed ball. Ross walked and stole second. Mills doubled to right field scoring both runs and reached third on the throw in. Whalen flew to Rooks, Mills scoring. McWilliams out, pitcher to first.

In Napanee's half Dunbar fanned, but reached first as catcher dropped the ball, stole second Beard walked. E. Loucks doubled scoring both runs. Johnston struck out. Rooks hit for three bases scoring Loucks, but was caught off third, pitcher to third. Huffman fanned.

In the ninth Clapper reached first on a pop fly that both Beard and Loucks and Scrimshaw let drop among them. Smith hit to Johnston who fumbled the ball. Clapper pulling up at third, and scored on a wild throw. Loucks fanned the last three men to end the side.

The Belleville players were very sore over the decisions of the umpire, and at one stage of the game threatened to leave the field, and after some lengthy discussions decided to continue the game. The trouble started in the fourth innings when Ross was called out by umpire when the Belleville players after being warned to keep from behind the catcher continued to do so. Again in the fifth innings, with Loucks on third base Smith, the Belleville pitcher, took his position in the box while third baseman was holding ball, and Derry, the umpire, called a balk, and Loucks scored.

Derry umpired a good game and gave his decisions strictly adhering to the rules of the game.

A large crowd of spectators witnessed the game, and were kept on their toes all the time. Rooks and Huffman made some nice catches, while E. Loucks carried off the batting honors of the day with his two baggers.

Mills and Hagerman played a good game for Belleville.

On Wednesday, June 25th, the game between Napanee and Trenton had only started when the rain came down and the game had to be called. Trenton scored one run in the first innings, the first man up hitting the ball over the race course for a homer.

Napanee in their turn at bat scored five runs with only one man down when the rain started. The game will likely be played on a later date.

—o—

Get your Fly Oil and Sprayer at **Wilson's Hardware Store.**

—o—

In Sweden articles sold as gold must contain not less than 75 per cent of the pure metal and those sold as silver at least 82 per cent of pure silver.

Electric light globes may be cheaply frosted or colored by dipping in a thin solution of white shellac and alcohol, to which may be added any desired dye.

There's nothing like hunger to make food taste good, and there's nothing like wanting something for a long time to make it appreciated when it does come.

—o—

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

—o—

Any record will play on the Aeolian-Vocalian Phonograph.

M. PIZZARIELLO,
Market Square.

TO LIVE 1,000 YEARS.

All That Is Necessary Is to Eliminate Waste and Disease.

"Death under fifty or sixty years of age has got to be prevented or avoided," said Sir George Newman recently.

Why should Sir George Newman limit the age at sixty? Seeing that sanitation and preventive medicine have already raised the expectation of life at birth from forty years in 1838-54 to fifty-one in 1908-18, why should not people live normally to be 100 or even more?

Scientists are agreed that there is nothing to prevent the human body living and enjoying the full possession of its faculties for an indefinite number of years, 500 or even 1,000, providing disease and waste matter are eliminated from the frame.

Old age is caused by the gradual accumulation of calcareous matter in the veins, tissues, and joints, which leads to stiffness, ossification, and eventually death, through the organs being unable to work. Eliminate this waste matter, which is mainly lime, and, if scientific theories are true, there is little to prevent you living indefinitely.

This is the base of all the methods of prolonging life, such as the drinking of sour milk, which has the property of dissolving lime in the system. The apple, which curiously enough, is popularly supposed to be the "tree of life," the fruit of which Adam and Eve "did eat," has similar properties. Buddhist monks in Tibet undoubtedly live and retain their faculties to abnormal ages, which they attribute to their sparse diet of apples and rice. Hindu fakirs declare that youthfulness of body, not of mind, can be retained to any age by frequent baths in diluted glacial acetic acid. These acid baths certainly dissolve lime and calcareous matter, and it is noteworthy that apples contain a quantity of this chemical. Michael Angelo, who died through an accident at ninety-three, declared that eating grapes and drinking wine was the secret of his unimpaired vitality.—Tit-Bits.

Young Breeding Cattle for Belgium.

Officials of the Belgian Government are in the West in an effort to buy 50,000 young breeding cattle as part of the plan of that nation to rehabilitate its dairying industry, according to well defined rumors in live stock circles.

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Men's Overalls and Pants, sale $1.45 up.
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Men's Shirts, Sale 75c up.
Children's Middies, sale 25c. up.
Children's Dresses, sale 35c up.
Ladies' Vests, sale 15c up.
Ladies' Skirts and Middies, sale 98c up.
Ladies' Silk Waists, sale $1.50 up.
Ladies' Voile Waists, sale 75c up.
Coats' Thread, reg. 8c, sale on Saturdays only, 5c.
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Kingston	.25	.20
Belleville	.25	.20
Newburgh	.10	.10
Toronto	.70	.90
Picton	.25	.20
Odessa	.15	.15

The hours during which reduced Long Distance rates (night rates) are in effect are now

From 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m., 60 per cent of day rate
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LOCAL SERVICE

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Applicants for service will be charged at the increased rates, from May 25th.

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada

Long Live The King

By

MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

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Many years of association with his king had given him the right to talk to him as man to man. They even quarreled now and then. It was a brave man who would quarrel with old Ferdinand II.

So now his eyebrows came down and his mustache went up. "How—alone, sire?"

"You do not regard that bigoted English woman as a companion, do you?"

"She is a thoughtful and conscientious woman, sire," he said stiffly. It happened that he had selected her. "She does her duty. And as to the boy being lonely, he has no time to be lonely. His tutors—"

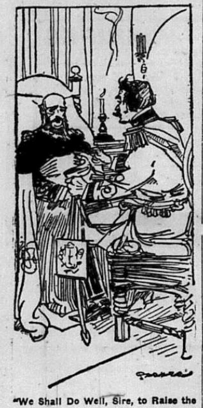
"How old is he?"

"Ten next month."

The king said nothing for a time. Then—"It is hard," he said at last, "for seventy-four to see with the eyes of ten. As for this afternoon—why in the name of a thousand devils did they take him to see the 'Flying Dutchman?' I detest it."

"Her royal highness—"

"Annunciata is a fool," said his majesty. Then, dismissing his daughter with a gesture, "We don't know how to raise our children here," he said impatiently. "The English do better. And even the Germans—"



"We Shall Do Well, Sire, to Raise the Boy at All."

It is not etiquette to lower one's eyebrows at a king and glare. But General Mettlich did it. He was rather a poor subject. "The Germans have not our problem, sire," he said, and stuck up his mustache.

"I'm not going to raise the boy a prisoner," insisted the king stubbornly.

General Mettlich bent forward and placed a hand on the old man's knee. "We shall do well, sire," he said gravely, "to raise the boy at all."

There was a short silence, which the king broke. "What is new?"

"We have broken up the university meetings, but I fancy they go on, in small groups. I was gratified, however, to observe that a group of students cheered his royal highness yesterday as he rode past the university buildings. The outlying districts are quiet. So, too, is the city. Too quiet, sire."

"They are waiting, of course, for my death," said the king quietly. "If only you were twenty years younger than I am, it would be better." He fixed the general with shrewd eyes. "What do those asses of doctors say about me?"

"Even at the best, sire—" He looked very ferocious, and cleared his throat. He was terribly ashamed that his voice was breaking. "Even at the best, but of course they can only give an opinion—"

"Six months?"

"A year, sire."

"And at the worst!" said the king, with a grim smile. Then, following his own line of thought: "But the people love the boy, I think."

"They do. It is for that reason, sire, that I advise particular caution." He hesitated. Then, "Sire," he said earnestly, "there is something of which I must speak. The Committee of Ten has organized again."

Involuntarily the king glanced at the photograph on the table.

"Forgive me, sire, if I waken bitter memories. But I fear—"

"You fear!" said the king. "Since when have you taken to fearing?"

"Nevertheless," maintained General Mettlich doggedly, "I fear. This quiet of the last few months alarms me. Dangerous dogs do not bark. I trust no one. The very air is full of sedition."

The king twisted his blue-veined old hands together, but his voice was quiet. "But why?" he demanded, almost fretfully. "If the people are fond of the boy, and I think they are, to—to carry him off, or injure him, would hurt the cause. Even the terrorists, in the name of a republic, can do nothing without the people."

"The mob is a curious thing, sire. You have ruled with a strong hand. Our people know nothing but to obey the dominant voice. The boy out of the way, the prospect of the Princess Hedwig on the throne, a few demagogues in the public squares—it would be the end."

The king leaned back and closed his eyes. His thin, arched nose looked pinched. His face was gray.

"All this," he said, "means what? To make the boy a prisoner, to cut off his few pleasures, and even then, at any time—"

"Yes, sire," said Mettlich doggedly. "At any time."

All through the palace people were sleeping. Prince Ferdinand William Otto was asleep, and riding again the little car in the land of delight. So that, turning a corner sharply, he almost fell out of bed.

On the other side of the city the little American boy was asleep also. At that exact time he was being tucked up by an entirely efficient and placid-eyed American mother, who felt under his head to see that his ear was not turned forward. She liked close-fitting ears.

Nobody, naturally, was tucking up Prince Ferdinand William Otto. Or attending to his ears. But, of course, there were sentries outside his door, and a valet de chambre to be rung for, and a number of embroidered eagles scattered about on the curtains and things, and a country surrounding him which would one day be his, unless—

"At any time," said General Mettlich, and was grimly silent.

"Well?" inquired the king, after a time. "You have something to suggest, I take it."

The old soldier cleared his throat. "Sire," he began, "it is said that a chancellor should have but one passion, his king. I have two, my king and my country."

The king nodded gravely. He knew both passions, relied on both. And found them both a bit troublesome at times!

"Once, some years ago, sire, I came to you with a plan. The Princess Hedwig was a child then, and his late royal highness was—still with us. For that, and for other reasons, your majesty refused to listen. But things have changed. Between us and revolution there stand only the frail life of a boy and an army none too large, and already, perhaps, affected. There is much discontent, and the offspring of discontent is anarchy."

The king snarled. But Mettlich had taken his courage in his hands, and went on. Their neighbor and hereditary foe was Karnia. Could they any longer afford the enmity of Karnia? One cause of discontent was the expense of the army, and of the fortifications along the Karnian border. If Karnia were allied with them, there would be no need of so great an army. They had the mineral wealth, and Karnia the seaports. The old dream of the empire, of a railway to the sea, would be realized.

He pleaded well. The idea was not new. To place the little King Otto IX on the throne and keep him there in the face of opposition would require support from outside. Karnia would furnish this support. For a price.

The price was the Princess Hedwig.

"That is my plea, sire," Mettlich finished. "Karl of Karnia is anxious to marry, and looks this way. To allay discontent and growing insurrection, to insure the boy's safety and his throne, to beat our swords into ploughshares"—here he caught the king's scowl, and added—"to a certain extent, and to make us a commercial as well as a military nation, surely, sire, it gains much for us, and loses us nothing."

"But our independence!" said the king sourly.

However, he did not dismiss the idea. The fright of the afternoon had weakened him, and if Mettlich were right the royalist party would need outside help to maintain the throne.

"Karnia!" he said. "The lion and the lamb, with the lamb inside the lion! And in the meantime the boy—"

"He should be watched always."

"He has Lussin." Count Lussin was the crown prince's aide-de-camp.

"He needs a man, sire," observed the chancellor rather tartly.

The king cleared his throat. "This youngster he is so fond of, young Larisch, would he please you better?" he asked, with ironic deference.

"A good boy, sire. You may recall that his mother—" He stopped.

Perhaps the old king's memory was good. Perhaps there was a change in Mettlich's voice.

"A good boy?"

"None better, sire. He is devoted to his royal highness. He is outside now."

"Bring him in. I'll have a look at him."

Nikky, summoned by a chamberlain, stopped inside the doorway and bowed deeply.

"Come here," said the king.

He advanced.

"How old are you?"

"Twenty-three, sire."

"In the grenadiers, I believe."

Nikky bowed.

"Like horses?" said the king suddenly.

"Very much, sire."

"And boys?"

"I—some boys, sire."

"Humph! Quite right, too. Little devils, most of them." He drew himself up in his chair. "Lieutenant Larisch," he said, "His royal highness the crown prince has taken a liking to you. I believe it is to you that our fright today is due."

Nikky's heart thumped. He went rather pale.

"It is my intention, Lieutenant Larisch, to place the crown prince in your personal charge. For reasons I need not go into, it is imperative that he take no more excursions alone. I want a real friend for the little crown prince. One who is both brave and loyal."

Afterward, in his small room, Nikky composed a neat, well-rounded speech, in which he expressed his loyalty, gratitude, and undying devotion to the crown prince. It was an elegant little speech. Unluckily, the occasion for it had gone by two hours.

"I—I am grateful, sire," was what he said. "I—" And there he stopped and choked up. It was rather dreadful.

"I depend on you, Captain Larisch," said the king gravely, and nodded his head in a gesture of dismissal. Nikky backed toward the door, struck a hassock, all but went down, bowed again at the door, and fled.

"A fine lad," said General Mettlich, "but no talker."

"All the better," replied his majesty. "I am tired of men who talk well. And" —he smiled faintly— "I am tired of you. You talk too well. You make me think. I don't want to think. I've been thinking all my life. It is time to rest, my friend."

CHAPTER III.

At the Riding School.

His royal highness the Crown Prince Ferdinand William Otto was in disgrace.

He had risen at six, bathed, dressed, and gone to mass, in disgrace. He had breakfasted at seven-thirty on fruit, cereal, and one egg, in disgrace. He had gone to his study at eight o'clock for lessons, in disgrace. A long line of tutors came and went all morning, and he worked diligently, but he was still in disgrace. All morning long and in the intervals between tutors he had tried to catch Miss Braithwaite's eye.

Except for the most ordinary civilities, she had refused to look in his direction.

The French tutor was standing near a photograph of Hedwig, and pretending not to look at it. Prince Ferdinand William Otto had a suspicion that the tutor was in love with Hedwig.

Prince Ferdinand William Otto did not like the French tutor.

He also found the sun unsettling. Besides, he hated verbs. Nouns were different. One could do something with nouns, although even they had a way of having genders. Into his head popped a recollection of a delightful pastime of the day before—nothing more nor less than flipping paper wads at the guard on the scenic railway as the car went past him.

Prince Ferdinand William Otto tore off the corner of a piece of paper, chewed it deliberately, rounded and hardened it with his royal fingers, and aimed it at M. Puaux. It struck him in the eye.

Instantly things happened. M. Puaux yelled, and clapped a hand to his eye. Miss Braithwaite rose. His royal highness wrote a rather shaky French verb, with the wrong termination. And on to this scene came Nikky for the riding lesson.

Nikky surveyed the scene. He had, of course, bowed inside the door, and all that sort of thing. But Nikky was an informal person, and was quite apt to bow deeply before his future sovereign, and then poke him in the chest.

"Well!" said Nikky.

"Good morning," said Prince Ferdinand William Otto, in a small and nervous voice.

"Nothing wrong, is there?" demanded Nikky.

M. Puaux got out his handkerchief and said nothing violently.

"Otto!" said Miss Braithwaite. "What did you do?"

"Nothing." He looked about. He was quite convinced that M. Puaux was what Bobby would have termed a poor sport, and had not played the game fairly. The guard at the railway, he felt, would not have yelled and wept. "Oh, well, I threw a piece of paper. That's all. I didn't think it would hurt."

Miss Braithwaite rose and glanced at the carpet. But Nikky was quick. Quick and understanding. He put his shiny foot over the paper wad.

"Paper!" said Miss Braithwaite. "Why did you throw paper? And at M. Puaux?"

"I—just felt like throwing something," explained his royal highness. "I guess it's the sun, or something."

Nikky dropped his glove, and miraculously, when he had picked it up the little wad was gone.

"For throwing paper, five marks," said Miss Braithwaite, and put it down in the book she carried in her pocket. It was rather an awful book. On Saturdays the king looked it over, and demanded explanations: "For untidy nails, five marks! A gentleman never has untidy nails, Otto. For objecting to winter flannels, two marks, Humph! For pocketing sugar from the tea tray, ten marks! Humph! For lack of attention during religious instruction, five marks. Ten off for the sugar, and only five for inattention to religious instruction! What have you to say, sir?"

Prince Ferdinand William Otto looked at Nikky and Nikky looked back. Then Ferdinand William Otto's left eyelid drooped. Nikky was astounded. How was he to know the treasury of strange things that the crown prince had tapped the previous afternoon? But, after a glance around the room, Nikky's eyelid drooped also. He slid the paper wad into his pocket.

"I am afraid his royal highness has hurt your eye, M. Puaux," said Miss Braithwaite.

"Not at all," said the unhappy young man, testing the eye to discover if he could see through it. "I am sure his royal highness meant no harm." M. Puaux went out, with his handkerchief to his eye.

While Oskar, his valet, put the crown prince into riding clothes, Nikky and Miss Braithwaite had a talk. It began by Nikky's stating that she was likely to see him a great deal now, and he hoped she would not find him in the way. He had been made aide-de-camp to the crown prince, vice Count Lussin, who had resigned on account of illness, having been roused at day-break out of a healthy sleep to do it.

Not that Nikky said just that. What he really observed was: "The king sent for me last night, Miss Braithwaite, and—and asked me to hang around."

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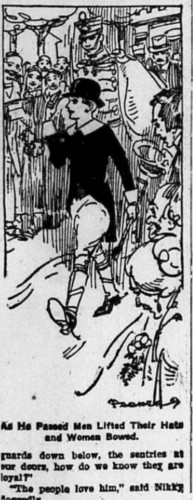
Thus Nikky, of his sacred trust! None the less sacred to him, either, that he spoke lightly. He glanced up at the crossed swords, and his eyes were hard.

And Miss Braithwaite knew. She reached over and put a hand on his arm. "You and I," she said. "Out of all the people in this palace, only you and I! The archduchess hates him. I see it in her eyes. She can never forgive him for keeping the throne from Hedwig. The very guards down below, the sentries at our doors, how do we know they are loyal?"



As He Passed Men Lifted Their Hats and Women Bowed.

"The people love him," said Nikky doggedly.

"The people! Sheep. I do not trust the people. I do not trust any one. I watch, but what can I do? The very food we eat—"

"He is coming," said Nikky softly. And fell to whistling under his breath.

Together Nikky and Prince Ferdinand William Otto went out and down the great marble staircase. Sentries saluted. Two flunkies in scarlet and gold threw open the doors. A stray dog that had wandered into the court yard watched them gravely.

"I wish," said Prince Ferdinand William Otto, "that I might have a dog. Yesterday I met a boy who has a dog. It sleeps on his bed at night."

Nikky looked back. Although it had been the boast of the royal family for a century that it could go about unattended, that its only danger was from the overzeal of the people in showing their loyalty, not since the death of Prince Hubert had this been true in fact. No guards or soldiers accompanied them, but the secret police were always near at hand. So Nikky looked, made sure that a man in civilian clothing was close at their heels, and led the way across the square to the riding school.

A small crowd lined up and watched the passing of the little prince. As he passed, men lifted their hats and women bowed.

"I have a great many friends," he said with a sigh of content, as they neared the riding school. "I suppose I don't really need a dog."

"Look here," said Nikky, after a pause. "Look here, highness, you didn't treat your friends very well yesterday."

"I know," said Prince Ferdinand William Otto meekly. But Prince Ferdinand William Otto had thought out a defense. "I got back all right didn't I?" He considered. "It was worth it. A policeman shook me!"

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"Which policeman?" demanded Nikky in a terrible tone, and in his fury quite forgot the ragging he had prepared for Otto.

"I think I'll not tell you, if you don't mind."

Fortune smiled on Nikky that day. Had, indeed, been smiling daily for some three weeks. Singularly enough, the Princess Hedwig, who had been placed on a pony at the early age of two, and who had been wont to boast that she could ride any horse in her grandfather's stables, was taking riding lessons. From twelve to one—which was, also singularly, the time Prince Ferdinand William Otto and Nikky rode in the ring—the Princess Hedwig rode also. Rode divinely. Rode saucily. Rode, when Nikky was ahead, tenderly.

To tell the truth, Prince Ferdinand William Otto rather hoped, this morning, that Hedwig would not be there. There was a difference in Nikky when Hedwig was around. When she was not there he would do all sorts of things, like jumping on his horse while it was going and riding backward in the saddle, and so on. He had once even tried jumping on his horse as it galloped past him, and missed, and had been awfully ashamed about it. But when Hedwig was there, there was no skylarking. They rode around, and the riding master put up jumps and they took them. And finally Hedwig would get tired, and ask Nikky please to be amusing while she rested. And he would not be amusing at all. The crown prince felt that she never really saw Nikky at his best.

The riding school had been built for officers of the army, but was now used by the court only. Here the king had ridden as a lad with young Mettlich, his close friend even then. The favorite mare of his later years, now old and almost blind, still had a stall in the adjacent royal stables. One of the king's last excursions abroad had been to visit her.

Overhead, up a great runway, were the state chariots, gilt coaches of inconceivable weight, traveling carriages of the post-chaise periods, sleighs in which four horses drove abreast, their panels painted by the great artists of the time; and one plain little vehicle, very shabby, in which the royal children of long ago had fled from a Karnian invasion.

In one corner, black and gold and forbidding, was the imposing hearse in which the dead sovereigns of the country were taken to their long sleep in the vaults under the cathedral. Good, bad, and indifferent, one after the other, as their hour came, they had taken their last journey in the old catafalque, and had joined their forbears. Many they had been: men of iron, men of blood, men of flesh, men of water. And now they lay in stone crypts, and of all the line only two remained.

One and all, the royal vehicles were shrouded in sheets, except on one day of each month when the sheets were removed and the public admitted. But on that morning the great hearse was uncovered, and two men were working, one at the upholstery, which he was brushing. The other was carefully oiling the wood of the body. Save for them, the wide and dusky loft was empty.

* * * * * * * *

The archduchess was having tea. Her boudoir was a crowded little room. The archduchess liked it because it was warm. The palace rooms were mostly large and chilly. She had a fire there on the warmest days in spring, and liked to put the coals on, herself. She had them wrapped in pieces of paper so she would not soil her hands.

This afternoon she was not alone. Lounging at a window was the lady who was waiting at the time, the Countess Loschek. Just now she was getting rather a wigging, but she was remarkably calm.

"The last three times," the archduchess said, stirring her tea, "you have had a sore throat. In my opinion, you smoke too many cigarettes."

The Countess Loschek was thirty, and very handsome, in an insolent way. She was supposed to be the best dressed woman at the court, and to rule Annunciata with an iron hand, although it was known that they quarreled a great deal over small things, especially over the coal fire.

Some said that the real thing that held them together was resentment that the little crown prince stood between the Princess Hedwig and the throne. Annunciata was not young, but she was younger than her dead brother Hubert.

The countess yawned.

"Where is Hedwig?" demanded the archduchess.

"Her royal highness is in the nursery, probably."

"Why probably?"

"She goes there a great deal."

The archduchess eyed her. "Well, out with it," she said. "There is something seething in that wicked brain of yours."

The countess shrugged her shoulders. Not that she resented having a wicked brain. She rather fancied the idea. "She and young Lieutenant Larisch have tea quite frequently with his royal highness."

"Little fool!" said Annunciata. But she frowned, and sat tapping her teacup with her spoon. She was just a trifle afraid of Hedwig, and she was more anxious than she would have cared to acknowledge. "How far do you think the thing has gone?"

"He is quite mad about her."

"And Hedwig—but she is silly enough for anything. Do they meet anywhere else?"

"At the riding school, I believe. At least, I—"

Here a maid entered and stood waiting at the end of the screen.

"His excellency, General Mettlich," said the maid.

The archduchess nodded her august head, and the maid retired. "Go away, Olga," said the archduchess. "And you might," she suggested grimly, "gargle your throat."

The chancellor had passed a troubled night. Being old, like the king, he required little sleep. And for most of the time between one o'clock and his rising hour of five he had lain in his narrow camp bed and thought. He had not confided all his worries to the king.

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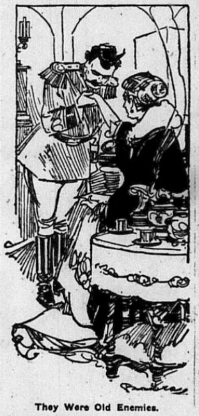
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Evidences of renewed activity on the part of the terrorists were many. In the past month two of his best secret agents had disappeared. One had been found the day before, stabbed in the back. The chancellor had seen the body—an unpleasant sight. But it was not of the dead man that General Mettlich thought. It was of the other. The dead tell nothing. But the living, under torture, tell many things. And this man Haeckel, young as he was, knew much that was vital.

At five General Mettlich had risen, exercised before an open window with an old pair of iron dumb bells, had followed this with a cold bath and hot coffee, and had gone to early mass at the Cathedral.

He entered the boudoir of the Archduchess Annunciata, and the countess went out another door, and closed it behind her, immediately opening it about an inch.

The chancellor strode around the screen, scratching two tables with his sword as he advanced, and kissed the hand of the Princess Annunciata. They were old enemies and therefore always very polite to each other. The archduchess offered him a cup of tea, which he took, although she always made very bad tea. And for a few moments they discussed things. Thus: the king's condition; the replanting of the place with trees; and the date of bringing out the Princess Hilda, who was still in the school room.



They Were Old Enemies.

But the archduchess suddenly came to business. She was an abrupt person. "And now, general," she said, "what is it?"

"I am in trouble, highness," replied the chancellor simply.

"We are most of us in that condition at all times. I suppose you mean this absurd affair of yesterday. Why such a turmoil about it? The boy ran away. When he was ready he returned. He is here now, and safe."

"I am afraid he is not as safe as you think, madame."

"Why?"

He sat forward on the edge of his chair, and told her of the students at the university, who were being fired by some powerful voice; of the disappearance of the two spies; of the evidence that the Committee of Ten was meeting again, and the failure to discover their meeting place; of disaffection among the people, according to the reports of his agents. And then to the real purpose of his visit. Karl of Karnia had, unofficially, proposed for the Princess Hedwig. He had himself broached the matter to the king, who had at least taken it under advisement. The archduchess listened, rather pale.

"Madame, after centuries of independence we now face a crisis which we cannot meet alone. Believe me, I know of what I speak. United, we could stand against the world. But a divided kingdom, a disloyal and discontented people, spells the end."

And at last he convinced her. But, because she was built of a contrary mold, she voiced an objection, not to the scheme, but to Karl himself. "I dislike him. He is arrogant and stupid."

"But powerful, madame. And—what else is there to do?"

There was nothing else, and she knew it. But she refused to broach the matter to Hedwig.

And it ended with the chancellor, looking most ferocious but inwardly uneasy, undertaking to put, as one may say, a flea into the Princess Hedwig's small ear.

As he strode out, the door into the next room closed quietly.

(To be continued)

Life Span of Industrial Workers.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institute, reported in the Westminster Gazette, Dr. Edgar L. Collis, Director of Welfare and Health, Ministry of Munitions, said that to-day the average age of death among industrial workers was 50, which compared sadly with that of about 67, the average for underpaid and badly housed agricultural laborerrs.

Describing the methods adopted by the Ministry of Munitions for improving the conditions in factories, Dr. Collis said the introduction of welfare workers had been a great success. This would always be the case wherever their duties were not strangled by routine and red tape. Four thousand women welfare workers had been appointed to care for women and girls, and four hundred for boys.

An important part of the new industrial development would be the light work depots, which would also be day nurseries and centres of mother-craft for mothers of young children.

For the ordinary home grounds barberry makes a more ornamental hedge than California privet.

The Sitka widow, when she has to put on mourning, paints the supper part of her face a deep black.

Shiloh 25¢

The family remedy for Coughs and Colds. Small dose. Small bottle. Best since 1870.

Shingles!

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Genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" are now made in Canada by a Canadian Company. No German interest whatever, all rights being purchased from the United States Government.

During the war, acid imitations were sold as Aspirin in pill boxes and various other containers. The "Bayer Cross" is your only way of knowing that you are getting genuine Aspirin, proved safe by millions for Headache, Neuralgia, Colds, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis, and for Pain generally.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—also larger sized "Bayer" packages can be had at drug stores.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

KILL ROADSIDE WEEDS

Cultivation Stores Water in Soil for Crops.

Grasshoppers Cheaply and Quickly Destroyed by Treating With the Poisoned Bran Mixture.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

"A STITCH in time saves nine." This is especially true in the case of weeds. When one considers that a single specimen of many kinds of weeds may produce over 10,000 seeds, and that many of such seeds may be blown far and wide by the wind, one begins to realize just what a source of contamination is a weedy roadside, a fence corner or a waste place.

In Ontario it is too common a sight in the fall of the year to see a farmer busy with his fall cultivation, attempting to clean his field and preparing a good seed bed for next year's crop. At the same time on the roadside near the field or in the fence corners or some waste place near it such weeds as Perennial Sow Thistle, Canada Thistle, Milkweed and Wild Lettuce are maturing seeds by the thousands, to be blown on to his well tilled field and reseed it with enough filth to markedly lessen his crop and increase his labor next year.

When labor is so scarce and when the maximum quantity of grain should be produced from every acre under cultivation, no man can afford to allow weeds to seed anywhere in the neighborhood of his farm. A few hours spent now and again during the summer cutting weeds on roadsides, in waste places and fence corners is a good investment for the future, which will pay handsome dividends in labor saved and increased crop.—Prof. J. E. Howitt, Ontario Agricultural College.

Conserve the Soil Moisture.

Moisture is the most important soil property. Without it a crop is absolutely impossible, no matter how much fertility may be present. With the proper amount large crops are obtained, while on the other hand if moisture is excessive or deficient the yield is diminished according as the excess or deficiency increases. If all the water necessary for the production of a full crop could be collected on the surface of the ground at one time, it would be from 18 inches to 24 inches deep, depending on the crop and the season! During the growing season only 10 or 12 inches of rain falls in Ontario, and this is only half the amount required by the crops. Hence it becomes necessary to store up in the soil as much of the winter and spring rains as possible, while at the same time guarding against excess.

The amount of water a soil may contain depends on the pore space in the soil. Sands have least pore space, loams and mucks most, and clay is intermediate. The porosity of a coarse sand is about 35 per cent., of a loam or muck about 50 per cent., and of a heavy clay about 45 per cent. From these figures it will be seen that a soil may contain nearly as much water as soil grains. Since the plant roots require air it is not desirable to have all the soil pores filled with water; some free air space must be left, hence drainage becomes necessary.

There are three ways that water may be lost; first by run-off, secondly by drainage, and thirdly by evaporation. Of these three the greatest is evaporation. It may amount to half the total rainfall. As long as the soil is wet in the spring we want all these at work, but as soon as the soil is dry enough for cultivation we want the losses cut off. And cultivation is the only direct means by which this can be done in summer. Cultivation should begin just as early as the soil is dry enough. To delay one week may cause the loss of as much as 1¾ inches of water, and this is as much as falls in the month of April, a very serious matter when the needs are so great and the supply so limited. In the fall of the year cultivation should be deep to increase absorption and retention of water; in the spring shallow, in order to produce a dry layer of soil on the surface to cut off evaporation.—Prof. W. H. Day, Ontario Agricultural College.

Care of a Rope.

1. When taking it from the coil always remove it from the centre by laying coil flat on floor with inside end at bottom, and pulling this end up through centre.
2. Do not drag the rope over the ground, over sharp or rough objects. Do not drag one part of a rope over another part.
3. Do not store away rope when it is wet. Dry it thoroughly.
4. Do not store rope near places where any kind of acid is stored, or where acid has been stored. The slightest trace of acid will shorten the life of a rope. Keep the rope out of the reach of animals.
5. Slings and small ropes should always be hung up in dry places that are well ventilated. Large ropes should be stored on gratings raised above the floor.
6. When ropes are to be spliced or knotted follow the accepted rules for the best knots and splices.
7. Always buy good rope; it will pay you. Remember that human life and property are often jeopardized by the breaking of a rope. Use care.

The Wire Fence.

At present respective costs of fuel and wire fencing it will pay any farmer in older parts of Ontario to use his rail fences for fuel, and buy wire fencing to replace them. Several farmers have demonstrated the truth of this on their own farms. Furthermore a wire fence saves space and does not provide the harbor for weeds that is provided by the old "snake fence."

Increase Consumption of Milk?

As a result of the coming of prohibition American dairymen are counting on an increase in the consumption of milk and cream in the United States cities.

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Lantic Sugar

Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries with all their flavor, perfectly preserved in wholesome Lantic Sugar. Buy your preserving sugar in the original Lantic packages

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MAKING CORDWOOD.

Common Plan Is to Cut Trees Into Four-Foot Lengths.

The most common method of making cordwood is to cut the trees into four-foot length with the axe and split the larger pieces. The pieces are then piled in a standard cord, which is eight feet long, four feet high, and four feet wide. The contents are 128 cubic feet, of which about 70 per cent. is wood and 50 per cent. air. Wood cut four feet long can be sold to brickyards, lime kilns, metal working plants, and other industries, but is too large for household use. This method is used chiefly where the tree growth is comparatively small, as in second growth, because such wood splits easily.

Wood Piled Ready for Splitting.

Another method, and one better adapted for old growth hard woods, which are difficult to split, is to saw the tree into logs of convenient lengths, say from 10 to 15 feet. These are "snaked" out to the edge of the woodland and there sawed and split into lengths proper for the stove or furnace. The sawing is usually done by machine, driven either by gasoline or by electricity. The wood is piled four feet high and eight feet long, such a pile being called a "stove wood" or "running" cord or "run." When the wood is sawed into 16-inch lengths, as is customary with stove material, three runs are theoretically equivalent to one cord. Actually they contain somewhat more wood, since small pieces can be packed more closely than larger ones.

Wheat Bran Is Being Used.

Bran is the outside coating of grains, and is the residue or by-product from the manufacture of flour. Wheat bran may be derived from winter or spring wheat, and there is little difference in its composition from either source.

From a physiological standpoint wheat bran is one of the very best feeds for cows. It is slightly laxative in nature, and generally tends to keep the cow's digestive system in good condition. The price based upon its protein content is usually so high that most commercial dairymen combine it with other feeds in which protein costs less per pound. Aside from the value of the nutrients which it contains, it has a special value in a feeding mixture, as it gives bulk and adds to the palatability. Wheat bran may be used when the rest of the grain ration is lacking in palatability or is of a constipating nature. It is especially good when the roughage is all dry. The best grades of wheat bran are light weight, with large flakes. Some of the large mills put the sweepings from the mill into the bran; therefore, it is usually best to buy the highest grade of bran, provided the mills grading it are reliable. The output of small country mills is usually of excellent quality. Bran contains a high proportion of phosphorus and potash in its ash content.

The Fanning Mill.

To obtain maximum results from any fanning mill it is essential that a full equipment of sieves be obtained. Both wire and perforated zinc riddles and screens of all sizes must be had for weed seeds and grains of different sizes, writes Prof Cutler in Grain Growers' Guide. With an adequate supply of sieves and by proper adjustment and operation of the mill, there seems every reason to expect that commensurate returns should result.

In setting up the fanning mill in preparation for cleaning grain, a few principles should be borne in mind:

1. Each mill has a definite capacity — above which good work is impossible.
2. The riddle or top screen should be just large enough to let the seed through and hold back the large impurities, dirt, chaff, etc.
3. The slant of the riddle, amount of shake and size of the opening in the hopper, are points, the observance of which mean efficiency in the best separation, especially weed seeds from grain similar in size.
4. The wind blast must be utilized to remove as many of the impurities, dirt and light grains as possible.
5. The screen or lower sieve must be just large enough not to let the good seed through. It should remove small seeds, not light seeds—of the kind of grain being cleaned, along with all remaining weed seeds.
6. That from 15 per cent. to 50 per cent. by weight of a sample, depending upon the original, ought to be removed for highest results.

Crushed Oats for Horses.

Many breeders of horses in England use crushed or rolled oats in preference to whole or ground oats. These say that crushed oats is the ideal feed for horses, and by feeding it the horses obtain more nearly all of the value of the oats than in any other way; also that from 20 to 25 per cent. less weight of crushed oats could be fed than whole oats. The principle objection to feeding ground oats is that if fed alone it is liable to become too closely packed in the horse's stomach, and if it starts to sour or ferment one is pretty sure to have a case of colic. A large number of Clydesdale colts in Scotland are fed on sheaf oats, straw and grain, cue, with some bran added, and moistened with molasses and water.

Do Not Overfeed.

Small chicks, like all young animals, must not be overfed. It is almost impossible to starve a baby chick, while, on the other hand, it is very easy to overfed, as they always seem hungry and will overeat, if allowed to. Most of the deaths during the first two weeks are caused from indigestion brought on by overfeeding.

Every 10c Packet of WILSON'S FLY PADS WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN $8.00 WORTH OF ANY STICKY FLY CATCHER

Clean to handle. Sold by all Druggists. Grocers and General Stores.

DON'T FEED ROUGHAGE ALONE.

Leguminous Hays, Such as Alfalfa or Clover.

The best kind of dry roughage to be fed to the dairy cow, in connection with corn silage or roots, are leguminous hays, such as alfalfa, red, crimson, or alsike clover or cowpea hay. While corn silage is an excellent feed, it is not a balanced one, as it does not contain sufficient protein and mineral matter to meet fully the requirements of the cow. The leguminous hays, in addition to being very palatable, have a tendency to correct this deficiency. They are also one of the best and cheapest sources of protein. One or more of these hays can be grown on any farm, and in addition to their value for feeding purposes, they improve the soil in which they are grown. Hay from Canada field peas, sown with oats to prevent the peas from lodging, also makes an excellent roughage.

A Well-Bred Cow.

Corn stover, coarse hay, etc., also find a good market through the dairy cow. This class of roughage is low in protein, however, and when it is used the grain must be richer in protein.

No positive rule can be laid down as to the quantity of dry roughage that should be fed, but about 6 to 12 pounds a day for each cow, in addition to silage, will be found to be satisfactory in most cases. When the dry roughage is of poor quality, such as coarse, weedy hay or a poor grade of cornstalks, a large portion can often be given to advantage, allowing the cow to pick out the best and using the rejected part for bedding. With this quantity of dry roughage the cow will take, according to her size, from 25 to 50 pounds of silage. This may be considered as a guide for feeding to apply when the roughage is grown on the farm. When everything has to be purchased, it is often more economical to limit the quantity of roughage fed and increase the grain ration.

While a cow's stomach is large and her whole digestive system is especially designed to utilize coarse feeds, there is a limit to the bulk that she can take. This limit is below the quantity of roughage that it would require to furnish the nutrients she must have for maximum production; that is, a ration may contain the proper proportions of protein and carbohydrates and still be so bulky that she cannot handle it. She therefore should have some grain even though the roughage in itself is a balanced ration.

Manure Wastage.

The common practice of hauling manure to the field and throwing it into heaps has several serious objections. In the first place, the work of spreading is increased, as it must be handled twice. When manure is so piled there is danger of injurious fermentation, with consequent losses of nitrogen. In addition, the leaching from such piles increases the amount of plant food directly beneath, and produces a rank growth. It is not uncommon to find the next season's crop spotted by a more luxuriant growth and deeper green color on the areas where the manure heaps have been placed. It is highly undesirable, as it causes the crop to mature at different ages, and also endangers loss by lodging. A crop with a large plantfood supply will have a longer season of growth than one with a meagre supply. If the manure is spread directly from the wagon the unevenness of growth is largely avoided and the cost of labor reduced. When very coarse manure is used it should be dragged to break up the larger lumps and thus spread it more uniformly.

WHAT IS SHOWN IN PARIS SHOPS

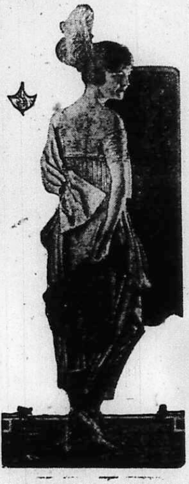
Directoire Dress, Capes, Suits and Other Apparel Dear to Woman's Heart.

LINE OF LEAST RESISTANCE

Almost Everything Is Correct if It Follows Lines of the Figure—Outer Wraps Have Tendency to Exaggerate Natural Curves.

"As you were," says Paris, using soldierly language as the occasion demands, hastening to add, lest you think her arbitrary, "that is, if you wish." In the first instance she refers to the pre-war styles, and in the second to the fact that if these do not please you there are plenty of other fashions that are suited to your individual taste.

Following the line of least resistance describes the newest fashions to a peppermint, for as if weary of controversy the makers of fashions have decided to pick up the threads of the 1914 models and weave them into those of today, thereby pleasing, if possible, everyone concerned. Practically, observes a prominent fashion writer, it works out in this way: Almost everything is in correct line if it follows the lines of the figure. The fact that nine-tenths of the makers voted for the directoire modes strengthens this conclusion rather than otherwise, as the dresses of this period particularly emphasize the lines of the figure underneath, while the coats and outer wraps, aside from the picturesque revers, have a tendency to exaggerate the natural curves. That is the point, that the human form divine is not absolutely straight up and down is made partially apparent.


The long draped lines and transparent hem, together with the beaded bodice, is suggestive of the harem and carried out in rose and French blue, with beads of crystal and pearl. The ostrich ornament for the coiffure also is of rose and blue.

The directoire fashions were in the air in 1914, but something intervened and the movement hardly progressed further than the draped skirts and the large revers; this time further developments seem possible. Aside from the fact that the directoire lines are preferred, one may dress as suits one's individual fancy.

Showing Independence.

Evidently the public have the bit in their teeth as regards a few points of the fashions. It is clearly shown that in the last few months there is no desire for eccentricities or extreme exaggerations. That the women of France have a great deal to say, particularly the fashionables of Paris, as to what will be taken up is sometimes overlooked in the general admiration of the models put forth by the makers. At the Paris opera lately when the official ban on evening clothes was lifted it was noted that instead of the brilliant clothes expected by the designers and which they had prepared for there was little display.

Streets in Paris are still dimly lighted, wounded soldiers are everywhere and women swathed in mourning serve as a background which throws even the moderately bright clothes into sudden relief. How, then, can the designers expect the women to wear the brightest of colors and the most extravagant of clothes? A certain amount of somber richness was displayed, but the untrammeled extravagance of pre-war days was to be noted only in isolated cases in the boxes.

It is said that the American woman in Paris can be spotted easily by her longer skirt and long, tight sleeve. This order of affairs is about to be changed and the longer skirt is about to become universal. As to the extremely short sleeves, the American woman will wear them while in Paris and on some occasions at home, but not in the afternoon except in the sheerer materials.

"We Aim to Please."

That there are modes to please every woman in whatever type she may demand is emphasized by two reports from the other side. One states that the Maison Doeuillet, in putting forth the directoire dress, followed the original inspiration as to the extent of the upcurving waistline at the front, and another house shows waists that dip downward at the front in a point.

Capes, say some authorities, are going to be worn by the women who know and suits will be left to the general public who do not know. All very well for Paris, but one might as well try to break the American woman of the habit of eating as to think of depriving her of her well tailored suit. That the makers know this is evident from the fact that their suits are more than ordinarily worth while. Bulloz, who has always had a leaning to the directoire when there has been the slightest excuse for it, shows some of the smartest ones of this type.

All of the models of this house are of the strictly tailored classification. The lengths are modified to suit the wearer, but the same general lines are preserved throughout. The skirts are quite tight and the coats are cut with flaring godet plaits in the peplum, whether the latter be long or short. Waistcoats are to be worn with the majority of the suits and are provided with collars which run up very high at the back.

Doucet ideas run counter to those of some of the other houses. No directoire models are to be seen in this collection, as Doucet clings to the old straight line, and the suits are built on this principle as well as the dresses. A slight concession to the general trend may be found in the high, square collars seen on the straight knee-length jackets.

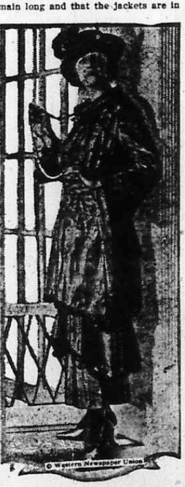
The Tunic Apron.

Premet tailleurs are enhanced by the addition of front tunic aprons buttoned down the sides, but otherwise they are quite straight and simple. The suit coats that are worn with these skirts are three-quarter length and may be cut away at the front, and the collars and cuffs are of contrasting colors. The upper part of the jacket is loosely girdled and the skirt part is made with the swinging directoire flare.

Jenny prefers the knee-length jacket for her suits, which she makes of serges, etamines and covert cloth. These are shown with waistcoats of white faille striped in gold and of white Ottoman silk.

Doeuillet depends for chic on the slash, which is found in abundance on the jackets and seen singly on the skirts.

Summing it all up, it would seem that the skirts to the jackets will remain long and that the jackets are in general longer, but it must be kept in mind that these same long jacket models have held for several seasons in Paris and have been modified in length for wear on this side. Also the makers are showing some three-piece models which have quite short coats with them, or perhaps are supplemented with short capes. Buttons are possibly the chief trimming, noted at the sides of the jackets and up and down the entire length of the skirt at the back.


© Western Newspaper Union

A beautiful tea dress of blue taffeta with diagonal flounces with novel trimming of loop silk fringe.

Afternoon dresses show many decided changes, and there are many women who will breathe a sigh of relief over the fact. It can hardly be denied that the styles of dress in vogue for the last few seasons have been most trying to all but the freshest and youngest of women. A collarless, trimmingless, perfectly plain bodice demands greater perfection than the average woman feels sure of possessing.

SIGNALLER TOM SKEYHILL.

Theodore Roosevelt said that he would rather appear on the public platform with Tom Skeyhill than with any other living man.

Skeyhill is an Australian who came out of the Gallipoli Campaign seriously injured and totally blind. His sight was miraculously restored. He has been the sensation of the platform in London, New York, and other great cities. He will speak on the last day telling how they fought the Turk in the Gallipoli Campaign.

At Napanee, Chautauqua week, July 5th to 11th.

Such a Change in feelings and looks! "After suffering pain, feeling nervous, dizzy, weak and dragged down by weaknesses of my sex—my eyes sunken, black circles and pale cheeks—I was restored to health by the Favorite Prescription of Dr. Pierce." So write many women. Changed too in looks, for after taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription the skin becomes clear, the eyes brighter, the cheeks plump.

Druggists sell it in tablets or liquid. It's a woman's best temperance tonic, made from wild roots.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—"Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription helped me greatly at the turn of life. I commenced to have heat flashes and dizzy spells and became nervous and run-down. These conditions very quickly left me after I commenced with the 'Favorite Prescription.' I took several bottles of it and truly believe that I owe my good health of to-day to the medicine I took and the care exercised at that trying time."—MRS. ROBERT SMITH, 64 Bay Street, S.

HAD UNIQUE HONOR.

Toronto Officer Led Way Into Sea of Marmora.

The first unit of the British navy to pass up to ports on the Sea of Marmora after the declaration of the armistice was a motor patrol launch, which was in command of a Canadian officer—Lieut. Lawrence Goad, of the Royal Motor Boat Patrol, who comes from Toronto.

As the launch landed its crew, the Greek women of the district strewed the way with flowers, and an old Greek priest came and paid homage. Evidences of the Turkish abominations were to be seen on the passage through the Dardanelles, the bodies of Anzacs and Imperial troops, who had fallen in the glorious attempt at Gallipoli, having been dug up merely for the clothing which was upon them.

At the time the armistice was signed Lieut. Goad was patroling the Bulgarian coast. A great attack had been planned, and preliminary preparations were being made, but the cessation of hostilities frustrated this. For over three years Lieut. Goad had been on this patrol work in the Aegean Sea. At Mudros he frequently came in contact with the Canadian hospitals, one of which came from Toronto. In addition to keeping a constant vigilance for mines and submarines, he carried British spies, landed them, and then picked them up again when they had spent a week or two on shore. He was busy on mine sweeping after peace was declared, and said there were probably about ten thousand mines strewn in these seas.

This record is more interesting when the circumstances surrounding his joining the navy are known. A Toronto friend in London, Mr. Lachlan Gibb — approached the Admiralty and enquired whether Mr. Goad could enter the Royal Motorboat Patrol. The latter had had considerable yachting experience. A verbal assurance was given, and Mr. Goad reached London, and went with confidence, to the Admiralty. But there was a rebuff; there was no room, it was said, and he could not be accepted.

The sympathy of the late Earl Grey was enlisted, and through the medium of his nephew, Capt. Rex Benson, Whitehall red tape was finally vanquished. Lieut. Goad was put in charge of a patrol. It was only a converted collier. At Malta they were told three U-boats were waiting. These "got" two of the colliers, but Lieut. Goad's was the lucky third, though he had that trying experience of seeing his companions hit while, acting under Admiralty orders, they were obliged to get themselves out of danger.

With him was also A. C. Turner, of Toronto, but although they were both accepted, their ways parted after the initial stages. After three years of such active service without a leave, Lieut. Goad has returned to be demobilized.

All Wheat May Be Needed.

Russia, the former granary of Europe, will not be able to feed herself, much less have any wheat for export. In Central Europe the disturbed social and political conditions will probably tend to decrease production. India, ordinarily an exporter, will need to import from Australia, as her crop is distressingly short.

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adapted to the returned soldier who goes back to civilian life—these watches we find are most appreciated by the returned men—of course they are fully guaranteed and suitably engraved.

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HOW TO KEEP THE BABY FROM WORRYING

IN HOT WEATHER

PUSSY-FOOT Shoes for Baby
REGISTERED PATENTED 1909

Buy a pair of PUSSY FOOT Slippers or Boots

—at—

WEISS BROS.
NAPANEE and TRENTON

SHOE REPAIRING

STEP OUT WELL-SHOD

When you want quick, fair-priced and satisfactory shoe repairs, step into our "while you wait" shop. Our men, machines and material combine in giving superior service to the person who demands guaranteed work on a "rush" order. Soles and heels in short order. Rubber heels attached in a very few minutes.

J. WILKINS,
Boot Repair Store,
Opposite Royal Hotel.

THE NORMILE GROCERY

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

The Very Best in GROCERIES

Fresh Meats of all kinds.

NORMILE GROCERY CO'Y.
Successors to The Beverly McDonaldCo.

East End Barber Shop

Everything neat, ; First class Workmen ; Cigars, Tobacco. Give me a call.

J. N. Osborne.

—o—

White Ivory toilet articles, the newest goods at prices less than you would pay elsewhere.

M. PIZZARIELLO,
Market Square.

Fine Stationery, Magazines, Sheet Music and Toilet Articles at **NIXON'S.**

The schooner, Lyman Davis, Capt. McCullough, is in the river with a cargo of coal for Gleeson.

Mrs. G. H. Vanalstine and family wish to thank their many friends for their kindness during their sad bereavement.

For your afternoon Teas and Bridge parties go to **H. W. Kelly** and get a bottle of his large olives they are sure to please. He keeps them in one gallon bottles for banquets.

Kodak Work, Developing and printing a specialty—not amateur work—Try my films for good results. Bring them in and take home real pictures. Mail orders addressed to box 466 will receive prompt attention. Regular prices Terms, cash with order.

Mrs. R. Shipman,
John Street, two doors south of Express Printing House.

On Monday morning death came with startling suddenness to Maggie Hudson, wife of Mr. Gideon Garrison. Mrs. Garrison arose as usual in the morning, and was engaged at her usual work when she complained of feeling unwell, and her husband summoned a doctor, but in a short time she had passed away. Bright's disease was the cause of death. The funeral took place from her late residence on Wednesday afternoon to Riverview cemetery.

Many a Chautauqua Committee has had "hard sledding" because of a pessimistic tone from those who always say of every new movement, "It can't be done." The local committee is made up of "It-can-be-done" men and women, who deserve the heartiest co-operation and enthusiastic support from their townspeople. Mr. Individual Citizen, give your own Chautauqua the support that any important factor in Community developement merits. Do it now !

Wm. G. Lavelle, of Cleveland, Ohio, will be the Superintendent of Napanee's Chautauqua. He will be ready at any and all times to receive words of commendation or complaint and to do everything in his power to make the week an unqualified success. His genial smile and ready wit will go far in establishing a feeling of good fellowship and co-operation under the big canvas top. Be ready to give Mr. Lavelle a word of cordial greeting in welcome to Napanee.

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Trouble With Father Time.

Father Time has got to move with the times. The daylight-saving system upset his equilibrium, and now he is to be regulated further by the twenty-four hour clock. The idea is quite simple.

Time will be reckoned from midnight to midnight, instead of from midnight to noon and noon to midnight, as hitherto. The hours on the clock of watch-dial will be numbered from 01 to 24 and the minutes of each hour from 01 to 59. There will be no need for the symbols "a.m." or "p.m." because the numbers will show whether a message has been despatched before or afternoon, or whether a train starts early or late in the day.

Thus: 12.20 a.m. becomes by the new time 0020; 4.50 a.m.—0450; 11.15 a.m.—1115. Noon becomes 1200 and after twelve o'clock midday the hours up to midnight are added instead of going round the clock again. For example: 2.10 p.m. becomes 1410; 5.50 p.m.—1750; 11.40 p.m.—2340, and so on. Midnight will be 0000 or 2400; but these figures will not be used, a message or despatch being timed 0001 or 2359.

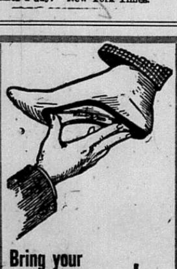
The idea is by no means new. In fact it was carried out years ago on the continent, railway time-tables in France and Italy being all based on the twenty-four hour clock. Western Canada, too, has adopted the idea, but we had not regarded it favorably until lately, when the army decided that after September 30 the twenty-four hour clock was to be used for all military time. Adoption in railway time-tables is sure to follow and the system will no doubt come into general use as soon as we all become more familiar with it.—Tit-Bits.

"You say your jewels were stolen while the family was at dinner?"

"No, no. This is an important robbery, officer. Our dinner was stolen while we were putting on our jewels."—Pittsburgh Post.

"I'd cheerfully lend you my whistle if I had one, Charlie," said the guest, "but I haven't such a thing."

"Well, papa says you have," replied Charlie, "and that you wet it a dozen times a day."—New York Times.



Bring your Foot Troubles here

and have your feet scientifically fitted with the proper appliances to prevent

Fallen Arches, Callouses, Bunions, Etc.

The Haines Shoe Houses
NAPANEE,
Belleville and Smiths Falls.

23tf

Rexall Poison Ivy Lotion, the best and surest remedy for Ivy poisoning—for sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

PERSONALS

Mrs. Archie Uens is visiting her parents at Guelph.

Mr. Frank Marsh returned this week from Prince Edward Island.

Miss Bee, Ottawa, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Curran.

Mrs. W. A. Bunting, Toronto, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Robinson over the holiday.

Mr. T. B. German who is spending a couple of weeks at Mount Clemens, Mich., will be in his office on Saturday.

Miss Margaret Armstrong has returned from Taite, Sask., to spend the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Perry.

W. J. McGuire, of Toronto, is spending a couple of weeks' holidays with Mr. and Mrs. F. Jas. Roblin.

Mrs. Wm. Reynolds, Hamilton, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Geo. H. Vanalstine.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Vanalstine and Mr. Chas. Vanalstine motored down from St. Catherines to attend the funeral of the late Geo. H. Vanalstine last week.

Mr. H. J. Stone and daughter, Kathleen, have been visiting for a week with relatives at Roblin, Empey Hill and Napanee.

Mr. Jas. Gordon returned to 500 Church Street, Toronto today (Friday) after spending a month with friends here.

Miss Ruth Fowler, Scranton, Pa., is the guest of Miss Georgia Robinson.

Mr. Jos. Lowry, Toronto, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Lowry.

Mr. and Mrs. Scobell, Kingston, spent Tueday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Dickinson.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Jas. Roblin and family went to their summer home at Sans Souci on Thursday.

Misses Lillian and Lola Madden are spending the summer with Mrs. W. H. Madden, Calgary.

Mrs. F. H. Carson, of Toronto, is spending a week's holidays with friends in Napanee.

Mr. Grant Paul will travel for the next two months for the Watson Foster Co., Montreal.

Mrs. Hugh Lyons and little niece, Jetta Thompson, spent last week the guests of Mrs. Charles Young, Bath.

Mr. C. V. Priest, Chicago, Ill. and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley File, of Portland, were guests of Miss N. Bruyers this week.

Mrs. (Dr.) Saunders, Kingston, spent last week with her sister, Mrs. Geo. D. Hawley.

Mr. J. Jones Johnston, Orient Theatre, New York, brother of Mr. J. J. Johnston, Centre street, was in Napanee for the Dominion Day races.

Mrs. Rogers, Whitby, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Helen Moore.

Mr. U. B. Telfer, of Humboldt, spent lalst week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Paul, at Elm Lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Killorin and baby, of Duluth, are guests of his father, Mr. Jas. Killorin.

Mrs. Burritt, Toronto, was the guest of Mrs. J. W. Robinson for the holiday.

Mr. Will. Kent and his son, of Kingston, are visiting his father, Mr. Alfred Kent.

Irvine—At Napanee, on Thursday, June 26th, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Irvine, a daughter.

Mr. A. E. Paul left last week for the West, where he will spend the next three months travelling Alberta and British Columbia for the Watson Foster Co., of Montreal. He was accompanied by his little grandson, Lloyd Telfer, as far as Humboldt.

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MARRIAGES

Moore—Clancy—At Cape Vincent, on Thursday, June 26th, 1919, by Rev. Scovell, Raymond Albert Moore to Miss Lucy Elaine Clancy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clancy Napanee.

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DEATHS

Garrison—At Napanee, on Monday, June 30th, 1919, Maggie Hudson, beloved wife of Mr. Gideon Garrison, aged 41 years, 5 months.

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Birds Used as Lamps.

It will be many months before there is a plentiful supply of oil for lamps, but there is at least one place in Great Britain where people don't worry about the supply of oil, and that is St. Kilda. There a bird called the fulmar is used as a lamp, for its body is so rich in oil that the St. Kildans merely pass a wick through its dead body and it is ready for use.

The oil is also one of the things exported from the island. It is found in the bird's stomach, is amber-colored, and has a peculiarly nauseating smell. In the island it is illegal to kill the birds excepting during one week in the year, but in that week eighteen to twenty thousand birds are destroyed.

Egg gathering is another great industry of the St. Kildans, and the ropes they use to help them in climbing the cliffs are made of human hair. These ropes have a strong hempen cord centre, drapped round and round with sheep's wool. Over this is a lining of horse hair, and finally strands of human hair. To manufacture such a rope is the work of years, and the St. Kildan women save their hair combings for this purpose religiously.

A curio collector who visited the island offered a very big price for a fine specimen of one of these hair ropes, but his offer was refused. The rope in question was the result of thirty years' collection from the heads of one family.—Pearson's Weekly.

Desirable Soil for Garden.

A mellow loam soil is highly desirable for best results in gardening. Such soils retain moisture and supply plantfood solution in such a way that they are conducive to satisfactory growth and fruitful yield of vegetables.

Cows giving milk require more protein and carbonates than cows that are dry.

—o—

Get W.S. and Thrift Stamps.

BUY W.S.S. WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS

These are Big Times ═══ The Littleness of Self is Lost

Swallowed up in the fundamental truth that only in the principle reflected in the rendering of good, the rendering of constructive good to others, can any real good come to ourselves or the enterprise we represent.

We are firmly of the opinion that THE DOMINION CHAUTAUQUA, with its programmes of interesting concerts and helpful lectures will be long remembered by the people of Napanee, that it will be farreaching in its influence, that it will be a step forward in the reconstruction educational life of the vicinity.

Thus the Citizenship Committee in charge of the DOMINION CHAUTAUQUA WEEK is rendering a wonderful service which each and all of us should recognize and support. You can demonstrate your enthusiasm by being present.

COME THE FIRST NIGHT

We are celebrating Chautauqua Week with a Special Discount Sale of Women's Fancy Dresses

For One Week---Less 12 1-2 per cent.

In this Special Sale Offering are the newer dresses which beautifully portray Fashion's latest feminine style graces for summer time wearing. These Dresses are our regular Stock which were personally chosen by us from Canada's best Manufacturers.

In every instance the styles have been correctly interpreted, the colorings are unusually attractive and desirable, while the workmanship has been so skilfully executed as to become a ROBINSON CO. Standard.

The Dresses are formal enough for all kinds of wearing and milady may choose a gown to wear at church or for the social hour, for the street or for her vacation trip.

Included in the assortment are latest importations in Foulard and Crepe Combinations, all Crepe and Georgette models, Silks, Satins, Poplins. Colorings are in Navy, Taupe, Brown Grey, Greens, Burgundy, Black.

Remember for Chautauqua Week only these Dresses are reduced 12 1-2 per cent. to increase July Sales.

SPECIAL CLEARING PRICES ON FANCY WAISTS FOR CHAUTAUQUA WEEK

We have gone over our Waist Stock and find we have several waists which are the last of their size or style. These we have taken out and re-priced to sell during Chautauqua Week.

These Waists are beautifully styled modes from the ever desirable Silk, Georgette, and Crepe-de-Chene Fabrics. They represent the best finished products of three of Canada's best Waist Concerns. They are considerably reduced and if you are lucky enough to secure one of these waists, you will be creating a saving of at least **20 per cent.** Choose from colors of White, Flesh, Maize, Black.. **Remember the quantity is limited and you come to ROBINSON'S, Napanee, for them.**

SUITS AND COATS SPECIALLY REDUCED FOR JULY SALES

SUITS $32.50 and $40.00.—COATS, $27.50

Individual Garments, unexcelled workmanship and extraordinary values, are some of the noteworthy points of character which will commend these handsomely styled garments for your immediate consideration. Each number possesses some one feature of unusual importance, possibly its the fit of the collar, or the tailored sleeve, the vest, the bottom trimmings, the workmanship, or the drape of the skirt. Every garment has been thoroughly inspected before becoming a Robinson Co. proposition. Even though a sale price is on the garment, our label is your guarantee of satisfaction. If needing a Suit or Coat and planning to buy, you will be wise to look over these values.. Suits up to $40.00, **reduced to $32.50.** Suits up to $50.00, **reduced to $40.00.** Coats up to $37.50, **reduced to $27.50.**

SWEATERS IN PULLOVER AND COAT STYLE FOR CORRECT SUMMER WEARING APPARREL

To choose a sweater expressing your own personal likes and whims will be a very easy matter when you examine this wonderful assemblage of woolens. Your color is here, your particular weave is here, your style is here. Then our sweaters are cleverly made, they are **"knit-to-fit"** while the trimmings and combination of colorings are decidedly in good taste. If your preference runs to "pull-overs" numerous splendid styles will greet you. If you are desirous of Coat Sweaters, we have many to offer you. Nile Green, Turquoise Blue, Paddy, Rose, Green, Mauve, Purple, and White.

Priced from $2.98 each to $13.50 in wool to $20.00 in Silk

MOTOR HEADWEAR AND CHILDREN'S MILLINERY FOR YOUR IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION

In these days when the Car is the accepted mode of travelling, it is essential to create proper kinds of headwear which will be appropriate and serviceable. It is also essential for milady to devote time and thought to the choosing of her Motor Cap or Motor Hat. To choose just that style which is most becoming, to decide on a color which will "match up" with your other wearing apparel, to buy only that which represents true value.

Our Motor Hats and Caps splendidly measure to all of our Millinery Standards. Prices from **75 cents to $2.00 each.**

CHILDREN'S MILLINERY

Unusual from every view-point is this splendid showing of kiddies Headwear. Unusual in style. Unusual in Trimming. Unusual in value. Your choosing may be done from a wide diversified range of Silk, Wash, Braid, and Panama Hats Prices range from **$1.00 to $3.50 each.**

Expert Millinery Service handles every transaction

ROBINSON'S.

SPECIAL VALUES IN KITCHENWARE

AT MONEY SAVING PRICES ALL THIS WEEK

Comprising Grey Granitewear, Aluminum, Glassware, Brown Stone Ware, etc. Preserving Supplies, etc.

FIRST FLOOR UP

PICNIC AND MARKET BASKETS

Strong light weight Japanese Wicker Baskets, in many sizes and styles—**50, 75 cents, $1.00, $125, $150, $1.75.**

FIRST FLOOR UP

AEROLUX SHADES

SUNDAY MORNING ON YOUR OWN PORCH

No matter how much sun and wind there is, you have one airy, free-from-drafts place where you may pass a pleasant day if your porch is completely equipped with **Aerolux no-whip porch Shades.**

Fit any porch, turn it into a perfect, delightful retreat—a place of seclusion for the entire family. They admit just the proper amount of light and air, and while you may observe passers-by, you yourself remain unseen.

These Shades do not whip in the wind as they have the self contained and serviceable no-whip attachment, which holds them taut.

Made in delightful combination of Tan and Green, which is absolutely waterproof, they lend distinction to almost any style of architecture.

Superior in Quality, Appearence and Construction Moderate in Price.

You will never know porch comfort until you equip your porch with AEROLUX SHADES

Properly hung, free of charge, any place in town. See them in our Carpet Department or Phone 176.

$4.00 to $13.50 according to width by 7 feet 6 inches long—Completely equipped.

DELIGHTFULLY COOL, SWEET AND CLEAN ARE "GRASTEX" JAPANESE STENCILLED RUGS

3 by 6 feet, **$2.25 ;** 4½ by 7 feet, **$4.25 ;** 6 by 9 feet, **$7.25 ;** 6 by 10 feet 6 inches, **$8.25 ;** 6 by 12 feet **$9.75 ;** 8 by 10 feet, **$10.00 ;** 9 by 9 feet, **$10.75 ;** 9 by 12 feet, **$13.50.**

In suitable patterns for every room in the house.
For Verandah also.

CARPET DEPT.

CONGOLEUM ART RUGS

In new and beautiful designs, Sanitary, rot-proof, easily cleaned, lie flat and wear well. 6 by 9 feet, **$10.00 ;** 7½ feet by 9 feet, **$13.00 ;** 9 by 9 feet, **$16.00 ;** 9 by 10 feet 6 inches, **$18.50 ;** 9 by 12 feet, **$20.00.**

SEE THEM IN CARPET DEPARTMENT

QUALITY
SERVICE
VALUE

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

We close 5.30 except Saturday.